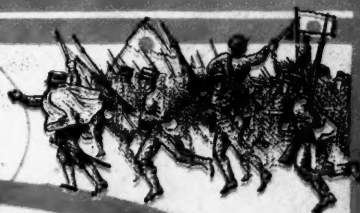


THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

April
1904

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



RUSSIA AND JAPAN:

Has Russia Any Strong Man? By E. J. Dillon

Russia's Civilizing Work in Asia. By Prof. G. Frederick Wright. With Illustrations

What the People Read in Russia. Illustrated

Russian Opinion on American "Meddling" in the Far East

The Month's Operations in the War. In "The Progress of the World"

THE PANAMA COMMISSION AND ITS WORK

By Walter Wellman. Illustrated

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES DECISION AND ITS BEARINGS

Albert Shaw, in "The Progress of the World." Illustrated

THE YELLOW-PINE INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH

By W. Watson Davis. Illustrated

AMERICAN LITERARY INFLUENCE ABROAD. By Charles A. L. Reed

A GARDEN CITY IN ENGLAND. By William H. Tolman. With Illustrations

SCHOOL GARDENS IN GREAT CITIES. By Helen C. Bennett. With Illustrations

A MODEL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE. By F. H. Stead. With Illustrations

THE GREAT GIFTS OF PHILANTHROPIC AMERICANS

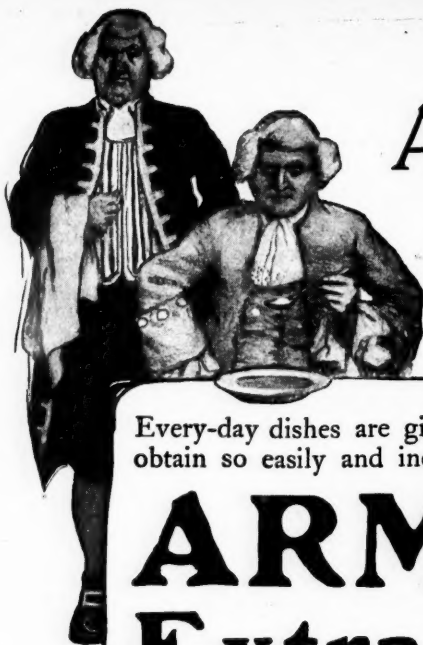
By George J. Hagar

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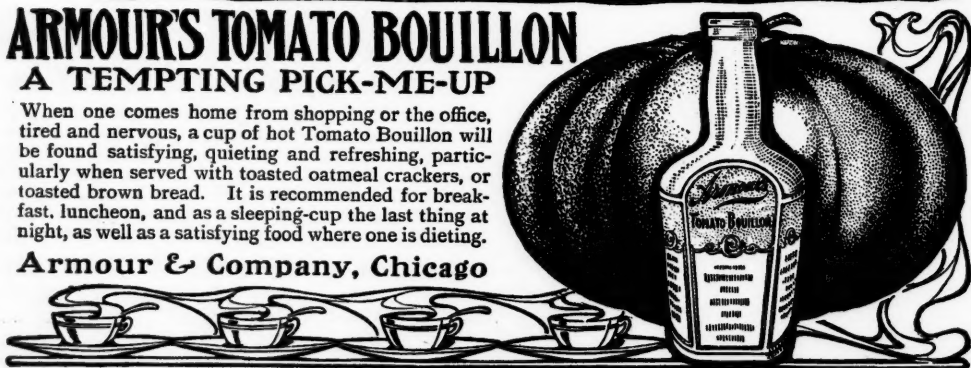
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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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GENERAL ALEXEI NICOLAIEVITCH KUROPÀTKIN.

(Commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the far East.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXIX.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1904.

No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*A Great Case
Adjudged.*

The Supreme Court last month rendered its anxiously awaited decision in the Northern Securities case. The judgment of this tribunal of last resort sustains that of the Circuit Court, and the Northern Securities Company is permanently enjoined from doing those things for which it was organized. The earlier history of this famous case has been fully set forth from time to time in the pages of the REVIEW, and it will not be necessary to retrace in detail the familiar ground. To some readers, however, a very brief recapitulation may be useful. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroad systems have for a number of years past been operated in entire harmony with each other. The Great Northern system had been created by the genius of Mr. James J. Hill. Besides its network of lines in Minnesota and the Dakotas, it possesses the most northerly of our lines extending across the country to the Pacific. The Northern Pacific system,—also possessing a line from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, and a network of branch lines and feeders,—had some years ago, as a result of financial reorganization, passed under the control of a group of financiers in close accord with Mr. James J. Hill. Under circumstances not necessary here to recount, these two systems three years ago became the joint purchasers and owners of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

*A Device for
Merging
Control.*

It became their policy to give as complete effect as possible to plans for continued unity of control and general harmony of administration throughout the great network of railway lines that had come to be known as the Hill system. They could not consolidate their lines under one board of directors, because this was expressly forbidden by the constitution and laws of Minnesota and other Northwestern States which had granted their charters. They adopted, therefore, the device of a new company which should acquire and hold

a controlling amount of stock in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems. This holding company, known as the Northern Securities, was formed under the laws of New Jersey, and in due time it acquired nearly all the stock of the Great Northern system, and much more than half the stock of the Northern Pacific. The Northern Securities was thus in a position to keep the two railroad systems from drifting apart in control, since their stocks were withdrawn from the market and Northern Securities stock substituted therefor. The management of the Northern Securities Company, meanwhile, was in a position to elect the boards of directors and dictate the general policy of the three great railroad systems which had thus been virtually merged into a single combination.

*Arraigned
as Unlawful.*

The authorities of Minnesota and other Northwestern States regarded all this as an evasion of their laws. Accordingly, they proceeded to bring actions in the courts. They regarded it, furthermore, as in violation of the so-called "Sherman anti-trust law," and they called upon the administration at Washington to take proceedings under that statute against the Northern Securities Company and its projectors. When this appeal was made to President Roosevelt by the Governor and the Attorney-General of Minnesota, and by other Western State officials, he referred it, as a technical question, to the Department of Justice. Attorney-General Knox reported to the President that in his opinion there was a violation of the Sherman Act, and that it was the duty of the Government to begin proceedings in the courts to enforce the law. Whereupon, President Roosevelt instructed the Attorney-General to set in motion the necessary machinery. Great consternation fell upon Wall Street, not so much because of embarrassment to the corporations and financiers immediately concerned in the Northern Securities venture as because of the

possible bearings of the legal principles involved upon various other railroad combinations already made or in contemplation. Far-seeing business men understood at once that so long as this litigation was pending there would be a check upon the process of forming new combinations, and a feeling of depression and uncertainty in the stock market.

A Divided Bench.

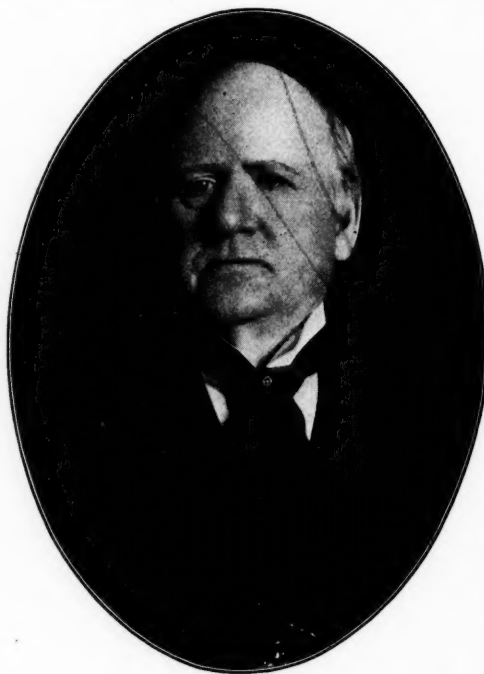
When the Circuit Court at St. Paul, in April, 1903, with four judges on the bench, decided unanimously in favor of the Government and against the Northern Securities, it was generally assumed that the Supreme Court would take a like view. There was the more reason for this opinion because the Supreme Court in two or three former cases had placed a very extreme construction upon the Sherman anti-trust law, and one not intended by those who had drawn and enacted the measure. It was, indeed, these former decisions that determined the judgment of the Circuit bench. The defense, however, held its position in good faith, and argued its cause with great ability at Washington, hoping to persuade the court, not merely to reverse the decision of the judges of the lower tribunal, but also to reverse its own interpretation of the Sherman law as set forth in previous cases. How effectively this work for the defense was done under very difficult circumstances,—among which are to be reckoned the pressure of public opinion and the prestige of the administration,—is shown in the fact that of the nine members of the Supreme Court, only five concurred in the decision, while four dissented. Furthermore, one of the five, while joining in the decision, dissented from the principles and reasoning set forth in the opinion that accompanied the decision. This opinion was prepared by Justice Harlan, and he was supported by Justices Brown, McKenna, and Day. Justice Brewer joined in the decision

against the Northern Securities, but dissented from the reasoning of Justice Harlan, and did not, therefore, concur in the opinion. On the other hand, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White, Peckham, and Holmes wholly dissented from the decision and the majority opinion, and there were strong dissenting opinions prepared by Justices White and Holmes.

Bearings of the Decision.

It is quite permissible to say that the five jurists who dissent from the opinion prepared by Justice Harlan,

of Kentucky, are fully as capable of dealing with the intricate questions involved as the four who concur in the opinion prepared by that eminent and veteran justice. For practical purposes, in so far as the immediate position of the Northern Securities Company is concerned, the decision is as complete and final as if all of the nine judges had agreed. But for the broader bearings of the matter the result is far from decisive. It may, indeed, fairly be said that the position now taken by Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Peckham, and the opinions expressed by Justice Brewer, show that the court is tending strongly away from the extreme and rigid positions it formerly held.



JUSTICE HARLAN.

The questions at issue are chiefly technical ones, having to do with forms of corporate organization. The decision, in turn, has been rendered upon legal points of a very technical nature.

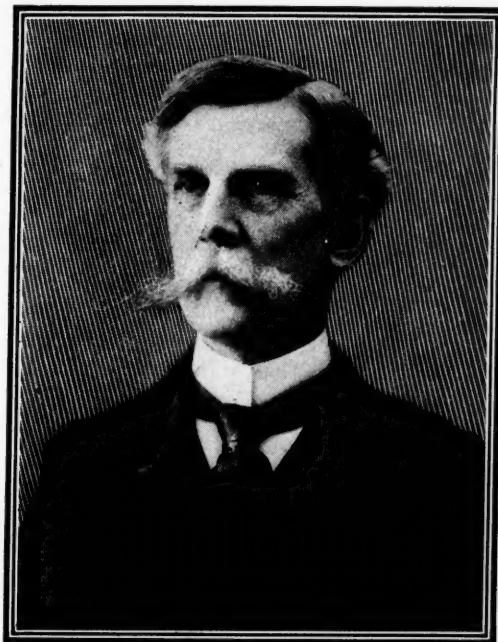
Can Combination Be Broken Up?

We live in a period of great railroad combinations, and these are in the main as beneficial as they are inevitable. The Sherman anti-trust law was never intended as an instrument for breaking up railroad combinations, and it is probably unfortunate that it has been diverted to this unexpected use, since the natural and proper way of regulating railroad abuses thus tends to be neglected or overlooked. The Sherman anti-trust law is properly applicable to businesses of a private nature, such

as the coal trust, the sugar trust, the oil trust, or the steel trust, when they act oppressively. The railroad business is not private, but public. Railroad companies are chartered to perform public functions of a highly necessary character. They are subject to constant supervision and direct public control. Their charters can be revoked if the rights of the public are violated. They can be duly punished if they discriminate unfairly against individuals or places. If their rates for carrying passengers or freight are too high, these can be reduced by the State legislatures, or by railroad commissions duly empowered.

*False
Economics
in the Courts.*

It has been the antiquated doctrine of the courts that the relations between common carriers and the public are regulated by the principle of competition. This misunderstanding of economic laws permeates the opinion of the majority in this last Supreme Court decision. The application of the Sherman law to the Northern Securities case is one thing, and the elaborate economic reasoning of Circuit Judge Thayer and Justice Harlan, in their accompanying opinions, is a totally different thing. The principle of competition as an effective regulator of railroad rates has forever disappeared. The whole tendency of modern scientific railroading is toward open, standard methods of doing business, and no fulminations from the bench can drive well-conducted transportation systems back to the bad old period of piratical rate-cutting and secret rebates and discriminations from which a wiser and better business

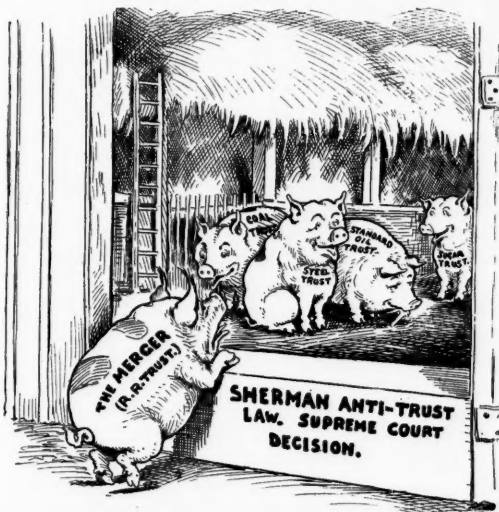


JUSTICE HOLMES.

world has been trying to escape. Yet that is all that "competition" means.

*Importance
of Law-
Enforcement.*

Laws must be respected, even if they are antiquated and needless. If the Northern Securities arrangement was indeed a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law (and nearly half of the Supreme Court judges declare that it was not), then clearly it was the duty of the Attorney-General to bring an action, and it was equally necessary for the courts to sustain that action. It does not follow, however, that the country is to be congratulated upon a vindication of its liberties. The thing that the President of the United States has done has been to demonstrate his fidelity to his oath of office. He had undertaken to enforce the laws of the land without fear or favor. The decision of the Circuit Court sufficiently vindicated the President's exercise of good judgment in acting upon the request of the authorities of Minnesota and upon the advice of his own Attorney-General. It leaves his position as an executive officer without a flaw. If, indeed, Justice Brewer, from his almost evenly balanced position, had happened to drop on the other side of the fence, Mr. Knox would have lost his case. But even then President Roosevelt would have been entitled to congratulation upon his effort to secure an interpretation of the law.



BUT THIS LITTLE PIG WENT "WEE! WEE!! WEE!!! CAN'T GET OVER UNCLE SAM'S DOORSILL!"—*Journal* (Minneapolis).

As to the Western People Themselves.

The gentlemen who own the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad systems, and who wish to operate them in a harmonious and scientific way for the more prosperous development of the Northwest, cannot well be prevented from pursuing this useful general policy. If, on the other hand, they should design, through unlawful combination or otherwise, to oppress the public or injure any interests whatsoever, the people of the Northwest would have abundant remedies readily at hand; and the most far-fetched and least useful of all possible remedies would lie in such an action as this which has just been taken under the Sherman law. Thus, while President Roosevelt is to be congratulated for enforcing laws, good, bad, and indifferent, as they stand on the statute books, he is certainly not to be congratulated for having broken up an oppressive trust or having delivered the people of the Northwest from a dangerous conspiracy in restraint of trade. The people of the Northwest who patronize the Northern Pacific and Great Northern lines will not be able to detect the faintest shadow of a difference in the way in which these common carriers will serve them.

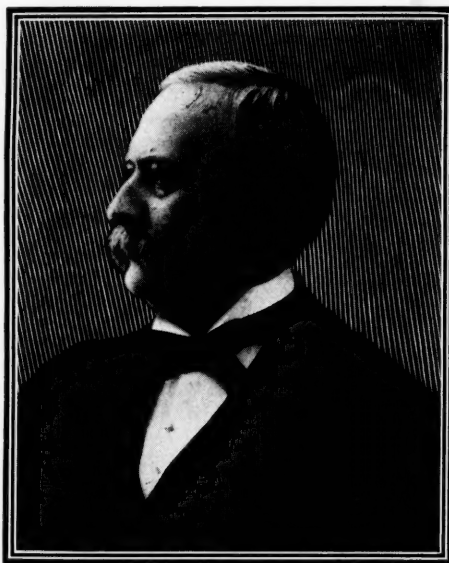
How to Deal with Railroads.

Students of railroad economics, even when approaching the subject from the most diametrically opposite standpoints, agree that no public benefit could arise from breaking large systems up into small ones, and agree, on the other hand, that much practi-



AND NOW FOR AN HEROIC RESCUE.

(From the wreck of Northern Securities, James J. Hill seeks rescue in Senator Foraker's lifeboat.)
From the *Dispatch* (St. Paul).



HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER, OF OHIO.

(Who has introduced in the Senate a very proper amendment defining the Sherman anti-trust law and exempting railroads from its operation.)

cal good has resulted from the amalgamating tendency. Nobody who is really anxious that the railroads should serve the public efficiently has ever for a moment supposed that anything toward that end could be accomplished by attacking railroad combinations under the anti-trust law. Those who really have the cause of the people at heart are trying to stiffen up the Interstate Commerce Act and to increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate rates and to deal with abuses. They wish to amend the law so as to permit pooling agreements under prescribed conditions. In like manner, the intelligent railway reformers who have the cause of the people at heart would call upon the various State governments to exercise their unquestioned powers, through direct regulation and control, to meet all abuses which do not lie within the sphere of interstate commerce. Thus, the State of Minnesota, by the exercise of its taxing power, by the exercise of its rate-making authority, by the use of its unquestioned power to regulate in a hundred different ways the character of the service rendered to passengers and shippers, and, in the last resort, by its power to abrogate charters and condemn and appropriate the roads themselves, can protect itself with entire facility against any attempt on the part of the owners of Minnesota railroads to subject the people of that State to any disadvantage.

*A Necessary
Distinction.*

It is, then, a regrettable confusion of mind that fails to note the sharp distinction that exists between the problem of regulating the railroads for the public benefit and the problem of properly guarding against the evils of the great industrial trusts. In so far as the federal government is concerned, there should be a strengthening of the Interstate Commerce Act for the better regulation of railroads; and action under the anti-trust law should be directed toward the industrial combinations, especially those which exist for the sole purpose of maintaining an arbitrary and improper price for an article of common necessity. Such a price is that which the people are compelled to pay for anthracite coal. Thus, a breaking up of the anthracite combination would put millions of dollars into the pockets of the people, because the combination which dominates the mining, marketing, and price of coal is able to exact a great deal more than the normal and proper price. The breaking up of the Northern Securities Company, on the other hand, will not put a penny into the pocket of anybody who buys a railroad ticket, or of any farmer who ships a carload of grain. It is, therefore, a very poor and ineffective sort of law against trusts under which a really oppressive combination cannot be reached, while the energies of the Government are devoted to compelling a great railway system to shift the technical form of its organization without affecting its practical relations to the people.

*Some
Difficulties.*

All this is said without the slightest thought of reflection either upon those who make or those who enforce the laws. President Roosevelt and his administration have faced the problems of improving the laws and enforcing the laws with a good faith so entirely above reproach that no criticism can justly be brought against their policy, their methods, or their motives. They have been just as ready and willing to bring action against the coal trust as against the Northern Securities. But the present authority of the United States over commerce is confined to interstate matters. The anthracite-coal industry is wholly within the boundaries of Pennsylvania. No one knowing President Roosevelt's relation to the great coal strike could possibly suppose that any personal disposition to shield a particular combination furnished a reason for failure to proceed against the anthracite monopoly under the Sherman Act. The great service that President Roosevelt has rendered,—and its importance cannot be overstated,—is to give the whole country a new sense of respect for law. The gentlemen who form

the Northern Securities Company certainly had no evil designs against the welfare of any class of people; but it may fairly be said that they tried to do in an indirect way what the laws forbade them to do in a direct way.

*The
Dominance
of Law.*

It is undoubtedly true that there was a widespread popular feeling throughout the Northwest, and in the country at large, that the great corporations were finding methods which circumvented the laws and set the Government at defiance. It is equally true that the decision against the Northern Securities Company conveys a certain reassurance to the public in that it makes people feel that law and government are still dominant in this country. The attempt to make it appear to the business community that President Roosevelt is unsafe because he firmly supported the Attorney-General in bringing the action could only in the long run have exactly the opposite effect from that intended. Already the business world begins to see clearly that the President, in standing for the supremacy of the law, is occupying the only really safe and conservative position. It is upon such grounds that the Northern Securities episode has been a valuable one.

*An
Independent
Judiciary.*

In passing, it may be remarked that the independence and sincerity of the Supreme Court is well illustrated by the positions taken by its various members. It had been repeatedly asserted that President McKinley would never have allowed this action to be brought. Yet Justice Day, the close personal friend of Mr. McKinley, and also of Mr. Hanna, concurred in the decision, while Justice Holmes, the newest member of the bench, and regarded as Mr. Roosevelt's personal as well as official selection, took the opposite side and wrote an opposing opinion. A further study of the division in the court would indicate an entire freedom from political or party bias.

*Political
Bearings.*

It has been natural that the question should be asked, what bearing the Northern Securities case would have upon this year's Presidential campaign. It would seem that it must be advantageous to President Roosevelt, as showing his firm qualities as an executive. The case has served in a concrete way to strengthen the belief that President Roosevelt will enforce the laws as they stand and will not hesitate to do his duty as he sees it. His views upon the regulation and control of corporations have been fully set forth by him in messages to Congress and in prepared speeches. His attitude has been one of justice and fairness

toward all interests. The record of his position on the trust question is fully made up. He can afford to lay that record before the country for analysis and criticism through the period of the campaign, and he can stand upon it when election day comes around in November. To what extent, therefore, the trust question will be agitated in the campaign must depend, not upon Mr. Roosevelt's record, which is already a known factor, but upon the ticket and the platform of the Democratic party, both of which are as yet wholly unknown factors.



HE LANDED ALL RIGHT.—From the *Herald* (New York).

The Democratic Dilemma. The Democrats of the country are at this moment in a strange dilemma. They see on the one hand the most conservative forces in the country rallying for the control of the party convention, and on the other hand the most extreme and radical elements of the country asserting—with bold tactics and apparent efficiency of method—their determination to write the platform and name the ticket at St. Louis. It would be useless to make any predictions, in view of this remarkable situation. The conservative elements seem gradually to have been finding their way toward an agreement upon Judge Parker, of New York, as their candidate. The radicals have accepted the candidacy of William R. Hearst, whose influence is due to the large circulation of the newspapers controlled by him, and to the attitude of those newspapers toward public questions. In so far as delegates had been appointed with instructions, Parker and Hearst were the only candidates last month. It is expected, however, that the Massachusetts delegates will

be instructed for Olney. If the Parker movement should succeed, it would not be possible for the Democrats to fight a campaign on the trust issue. If the Hearst-Bryan combination should control the St. Louis convention, the trust issue would be made very prominent. Assuming that the long-standing rule requiring a two-thirds majority to nominate will be maintained in this year's Democratic convention, it seems likely enough, from the present outlook, that what we may call the "right wing" and the "left wing" will each go to St. Louis with the requisite one-third wherewith to block the plans of the other, and that the convention will evolve some kind of compromise.

The Republican Situation. About President Roosevelt's nomination in the Republican convention, which will meet at Chicago on June 21, there is, of course, no question. He will be named by acclamation and without dissent, just as Mr. McKinley was at Philadelphia in 1900. Who will be named for Vice-President is a question that has not advanced beyond the stage of political gossip. The death of Senator Hanna left Postmaster-General Payne in the position of acting chairman of the National Republican Committee. Mr. Perry Heath's prompt resignation as secretary of the committee was followed by the appointment of Mr. Hanna's private secretary, Mr. Elmer Dover, to the vacancy. The reorganization of the committee for campaign work will not be made until the convention, in June. The new chairman is not yet agreed upon.



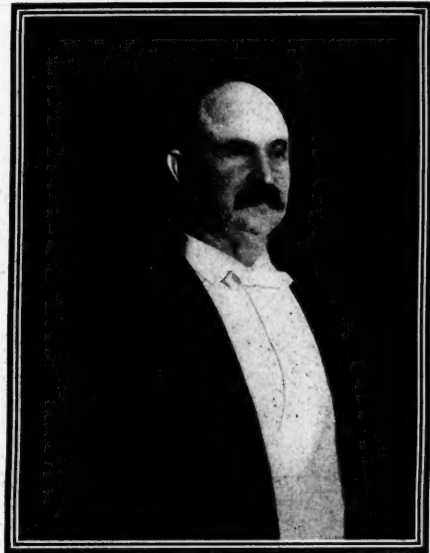
IT CAN'T BE DONE, COLONEL.—From the *World* (New York).

Politics
in New York.

The party leaders have been watching the political situation in several important States, as having a serious bearing upon the election prospects next November. For Democratic success, it is essential to carry the State of New York. While not so essential to the Republicans, it is regarded as necessary to make every effort to hold the Empire State in the party column. Yet in both party organizations in New York there has been for many weeks past a state of bitter controversy and struggle. In the Democratic party, the factional leaders are Mr. Murphy, at the head of Tammany and the metropolitan wing of the party, and ex-Senator David B. Hill, at the head of the so-called "up-State" Democracy. Mr. Hill is the chief engineer of the Parker Presidential boom, and has been working for an instructed Parker delegation to St. Louis. Mr. Murphy has been working for an uninstructed delegation, and this, of course, would mean a split at St. Louis, with Mr. Murphy and the Tammany half of the delegation probably supporting Hearst. The logic of such a position is not far to see. It is a curious fact that so few of the leading supporters of Mr. Seth Low and the Fusion ticket in the recent municipal contest in New York City have ever been able to comprehend that Fusion was defeated and Tammany restored to power chiefly through the energetic support of Mr. Hearst and his newspapers. It was this force that made Mr. McClellan mayor, sent Bourke Cockran to Congress, and gave the New York Democracy its fresh start.



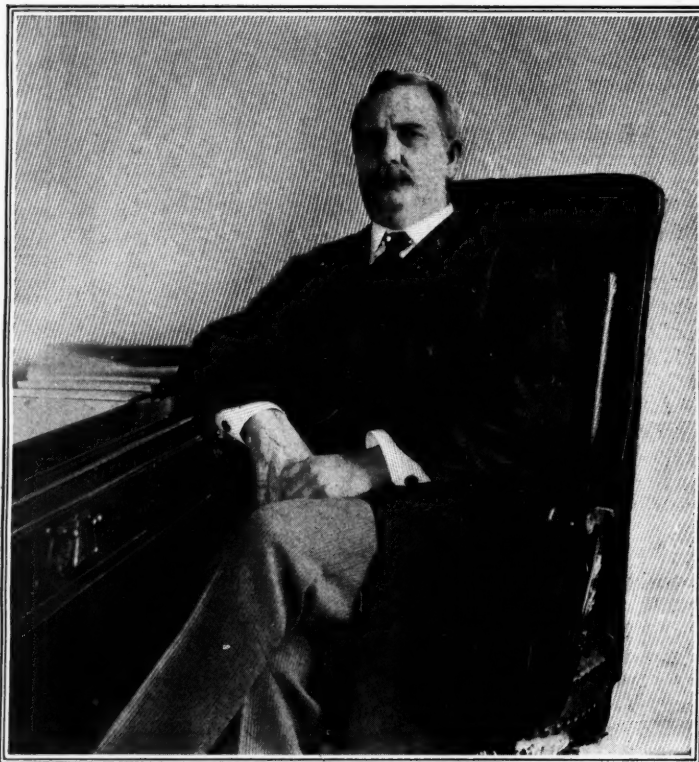
THE GENTLE TIGER: TO BE HANDLED WITH CARE.
From the *Herald* (New York).



HON. DAVID B. HILL.
(Leader of the New York Democracy.)

Will Tammany
Support
Hearst?

To state the case the other way, Tammany would have been easily defeated if Mr. Hearst, of the *American and Journal*, had decided, like Mr. Pulitzer, of the *World*, to support the Fusion ticket. Mr. Murphy, therefore, owes his present power and prestige far more to Mr. Hearst's newspapers than to anything else. To those who have taken note of the manner in which the Hearst Presidential movement has been organized and pushed, it would not appear credible that the Hearst influence should have restored Tammany to power without a perfectly distinct understanding that Tammany would quietly hold itself in reserve for support of the Bryan-Hearst combination at St. Louis. It is also plain that under conditions existing in New York the most that Hearst could expect would be an uninstructed delegation. To have declared openly for Hearst would have been bad politics, for it would have concentrated the conservatives on Parker. To keep the conservatives divided, the Tammany leadership talked very beautifully, last month, about Mr. Cleveland. It is a very astute position that Mr. Murphy has taken. With an uninstructed delegation, he could throw his strength either way at St. Louis, according to the exigencies of the situation. It seems more probable, however, that the New York Democracy will commit itself definitely to the candidacy of Judge Parker. If this happens, the credit will be chiefly due to David B. Hill's strategy.



GOV. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, OF NEW YORK.

*New York
Republicans.*

The Republican situation in New York has been discussed, of late, chiefly with reference to the alleged rivalry between Governor Odell and Senator Platt in the control of the party organization. Governor Odell is regarded as now in full authority as the active party manager. But this is declared to be highly distasteful to supporters of Senator Platt. Some of his friends wish Governor Odell to run for a third term, but he has absolutely refused. It is reported that he will resume his old place as chairman of the State Republican Committee. Many Republicans were of the opinion, last month, that the best thing the party could do would be to tender the Hon. Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War, a unanimous nomination for governor. The Republicans of New York could do nothing that would give so much reassurance to their fellow-partisans throughout the country. Nothing short of a unanimous demand could affect Mr. Root's determination to lead a private life, after long years of self-sacrificing public service. Mr. Root has been so large a part of Republican prestige and policies for the past five or six years,

and is, moreover, so sincere and so eloquent an exponent of those policies, that if he were nominated for governor of New York this year it would be regarded as about the most consistent and telling stroke the party could make. It would do more than anything else to bring real questions to the front, and to cause mere organization frictions to assume their proper insignificance.

*Mr. Hanna's
Successor.*

The Ohio Legislature being in session, steps were promptly taken to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hanna. The conspicuous figure in the eyes of the country at large was Gov. Myron T. Herrick, who had in November carried the State by so large a majority. But Governor Herrick had been only a few weeks in office, and doubtless thought it undignified to take any steps in the direction of an effort to reach the Senate. The prize was accordingly carried off

by Mr. Charles Dick, long known as an efficient worker in the Republican organization, and for some years past a member of Congress from the Akron district. Mr. Dick was probably the most trusted agent of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna in the management of Ohio politics. He has been identified with National Guard interests, and holds the rank of major-general in the Ohio militia. He went to Cuba as lieutenant-colonel in an Ohio volunteer regiment. He has been elected to the House four times. Factional differences in Ohio have survived Mr. Hanna.

*The
Panama Canal
Assured.*

The most important of the history-making events in our American record for the present season is the completion of preliminaries toward the construction of a transoceanic canal. The ratification of the Panama treaty by the Senate at Washington took place on the 23d of February. There were 66 votes in favor, and only 14 against. If every member had been present and had voted, the result would have been 72 yeas and 17 nays. Of the 33 Democratic Senators, 16 were in favor of the treaty, and 17 were opposed. The Repub-

licans, without exception, supported the treaty. So important a matter of national policy ought certainly to have been lifted out of the rut of partisanship, and it is very fortunate that half of the Democratic Senators voted for ratification. The calumnies uttered against the President as respects the fomenting of revolution in Panama have already fallen into their deserved oblivion. The general discussion, however, has left behind it some memorable utterances which will live and possess, not merely historical interest, but cumulative value as expositions of American policy. Among these are President Roosevelt's messages and a number of speeches made in the Senate. As a justification of American policy upon broad lines, the most brilliant effort of all was Mr. Elihu Root's great speech, on Washington's Birthday, at Chicago. Southern public opinion was wisely and ably led by journalists like Mr. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, and a number of the Southern Senators responded to the plain wishes of their constituents. The treaty went into effect on the 26th of February with an exchange of ratifications and a proclamation by the President. The situation has been accepted by Colombia, and Panama is generally recognized.



HON. CLARK HOWELL, OF THE ATLANTA "CONSTITUTION."
(Who led Southern sentiment for the canal treaty.)

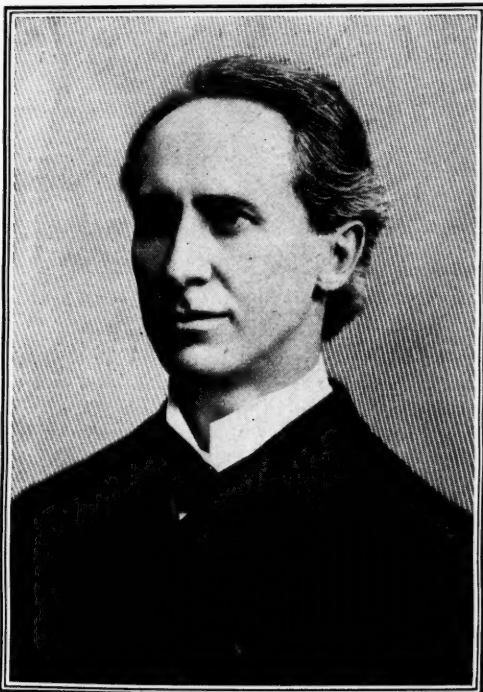
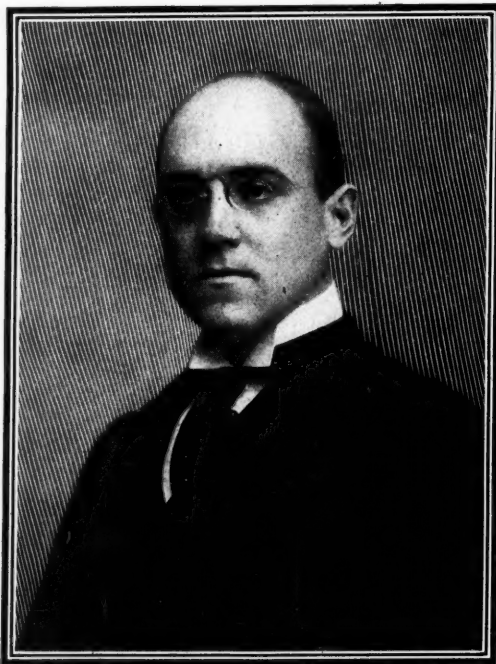


Photo by Baker, Columbus.

HON. CHARLES DICK, OF OHIO.
(Who succeeds Mr. Hanna in the Senate.)

Minister Bunau-Varilla, having accomplished his mission on behalf of Panama, promptly resigned. His successor is Señor Pablo Arosemena, one of the most prominent of the group who created the new republic. Early in March, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. John Barrett as minister to Panama, transferring him from Buenos Ayres, and named as Mr. Barrett's successor for Argentina Mr. Beaupré, who had for several years been our minister to Colombia. Mr. Barrett was a member of the last Pan-American conference, and is conversant with Latin-American affairs and opinions. Mr. William L. Russell, who has been acting as *chargé d'affaires* at Panama, has been made minister to Colombia, to succeed Mr. Beaupré. President Manuel Amador, whose election as President of Panama was previously noted in these pages, was inaugurated on February 20, the constitutional convention having completed its labors. In his inaugural address, he took enlightened and reasonable positions. He selected the following gentlemen as the first members of his cabinet: Señor Tomas Arias, minister of government and foreign relations; Dr. Espriella, minister of finance; Señor Julio Fabrega, minister of public instruction and justice; Señor Manuel Quintero, minister of the interior and public works.



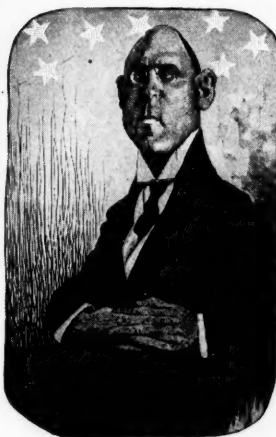
HON. JOHN BARRETT.
(Appointed minister to Panama.)

The Men Who Will Dig the Canal. On February 29, the President sent to the Senate the names of the men he had selected in accordance with the law to constitute the commission of seven which is to supervise the construction of the Panama Canal. It turned out that the President had placed at the head of the commission Admiral Walker, who has been prominent as chairman of the investigating commission which reported upon canal routes. The other names are: Gen. George W. Davis; William Barclay Parsons and Prof. William H. Burr, both of New York; Benjamin M. Harrod, of Louisiana; Carl Ewald Grunsky, of California, and Frank J. Hecker, of Michigan. We publish elsewhere in this number an article by Mr. Walter Wellman characterizing the members of this commission and discussing in a preliminary way the practical work that the commission will have before it. It was announced last month that the commission would sail for Panama on the 29th of March, to spend a few weeks looking over the ground. Excepting Mr. Hecker, who is a business man, the commissioners are all members of the engineering profession. They believe that a prompt application of sanitary science will make the Isthmus of Panama as healthy as Havana was made several years ago by like methods on the

part of the United States army. The country will expect the commissioners to put into this public work the highest degree of engineering and constructive efficiency ever yet shown in any large enterprise. They have at their disposal an immense amount of preliminary study that others have given to the Panama situation, and all the improved processes that have been developed in excavation work on a large scale since the French company began digging at Panama.

The Work to Be Pushed. The work of government commissions generally goes on slowly. Contrary, also, to the general impression, public work in America is not usually pushed with European swiftness and efficiency. It is much to be doubted, indeed, whether Congress was wise in ordering the President to put this work into

the hands of a board of seven commissioners. For purposes of inquiry or investigation, a board is useful. For the execution of a practical task, a single head is better. There will, however, be nothing to prevent Congress from abolishing this cumbersome commission whenever it may so choose, in favor of the simpler and better plan of directing the President to proceed with the construction of the canal through the War Department, or



CARICATURE OF JOHN BARRETT.
(From the *Caras y Caretas*, of Buenos Ayres, Argentina.)

otherwise. The Treasury has made due preparation for paying the ten million dollars due to Panama and the forty millions that will be due to the French company upon the transfer of the property. Secretary Shaw has raised, approximately, thirty million dollars by calling in 20 per cent. of the public money on deposit with various banks throughout the United States. The remaining twenty millions will be paid from cash in the Treasury. It is expected that the formal transfer of the canal and its accompanying assets will be made in the very near future. Bills were pending in Congress last month providing for the orderly government and control of the canal strip. The Government will probably be placed in the hands of the President and the Canal Commission. Admiral Walker

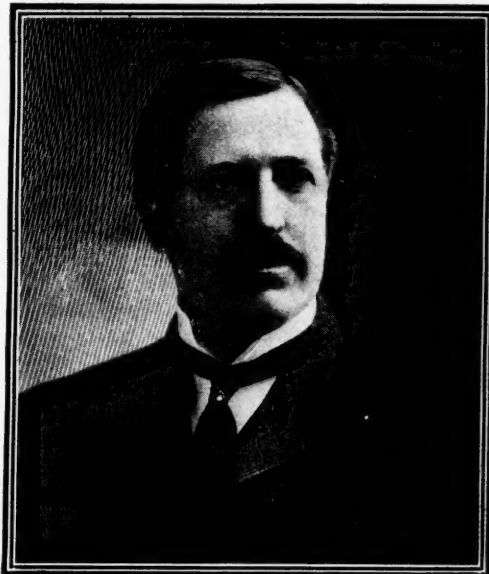
is reported as saying that the French company has now eight hundred men at work in the Culbra cut, and that this work will go on without any cessation at all when our government comes into control. He predicts that the number of workmen will be rapidly increased until an army of thirty or forty thousand laborers is employed. These, he says, will include blacks from Jamaica and coolies from China. It will be machinery, however, rather than coolies, that will have to bear the chief brunt of the Panama excavation.

*Congress and
the Postal
Frauds.*

On March 12, Speaker Cannon appointed a committee of seven members of Congress in connection with the Post-Office scandals. The creation of this special commission had resulted from an extraordinary sensation in the House, attended by scenes and utterances of a highly hysterical nature. In the original Bristow report of last November, reference had been made to improprieties on the part of members of Congress in such matters as the hiring of post-office quarters in various towns and the securing of increased allowances for clerk hire and the like. August W. Machen, superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances in the Post-Office Department, had late in February been convicted and sentenced, after a long trial, on charges of defrauding the Government. Post-Office affairs were under partisan debate in the House, and a Democratic member from Virginia had brought forward a resolution in favor of the appointment of a Congressional committee to investigate the whole conduct of the Post-Office Department, on the ground that the administration's own investigation had not been thorough. This debate took such a turn as to bring to the front the allusions made by Mr. Bristow to the relations of members of Congress with the guilty Machen; and hence there arose a demand for names and cases. Mr. Overstreet, the chairman of the Post-Office Committee, was finally impelled to ask the Postmaster-General for such data as had been gathered in the course of the investigation which would justify the allusions made by Mr. Bristow. Mr. Overstreet's insistence was successful, and a mass of material was furnished to the committee. This documentary information, in turn, was printed by the committee and given to the House.

*Charges
by Wholesale.*

To their astonishment and dismay, more than one hundred and forty Representatives and Senators found their names mentioned in this report under circumstances which seemed to charge them with having been guilty of impropriety or something



HON. JESSE OVERSTREET, OF INDIANA.
(Chairman of the Postal Committee.)

worse. Intense excitement followed the reading of this document, and the denunciations on the floor of the House of those responsible for having compiled the material was in language more violent and unrestrained, perhaps, than any ever before used in the history of Congress. So needless and so useless was most of the information gathered in this report that it would seem to have been a censurable offense ever to have sifted it out and brought it together. The members of Congress, as a body, are men of remarkable probity. A very few, perhaps, took advantage of the approachability of the rascals in high posts like Beavers and Machen to obtain for themselves or for their constituents favors, at the expense of the Government, which they knew to be improper. But where such cases were really flagrant, it is strongly believed at Washington that there are no records to implicate the guilty Congressmen. Such men did not write letters, but always went in person to the officials with whom they dealt.

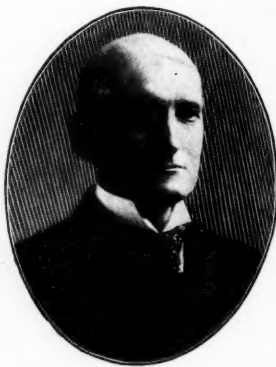
*The Obvious
Explanation.*

There are 390 members of the House of Representatives, and there are in the United States over 74,000 post-offices, an average of about 190 to each Congressional district. Every Congressman's mail is burdened with letters relating to the post-office affairs of his district, excepting such members as represent large urban constituencies. It be-

comes necessary for the members to communicate very frequently with the officials of the Postal Department on affairs arising in their respective districts. With a few exceptions, the worst that can possibly be said of Congressmen is that their motives for trying to oblige their constituents are so strong as to lead them to concur in requests about the merits of which they have not fully convinced themselves,—thus throwing upon the postal officials all the burden of investigating and perhaps refusing. But this is no new state of things. It dates back to the very beginnings. It is not this that the country has been interested in or has cared to consider just now. Since the original Bristow investigation was devoted to an inquiry into the department itself, it would have been better if the allusions to members of Congress had been wholly omitted. But Mr. Bristow's work was thoroughgoing and excellent, and it has already resulted in the conviction of several officials of high standing. It is to be remembered that in the famous Star Route frauds, and in the equally famous whiskey-tax frauds, nobody was ever punished.

*From the
Serious to
the Trivial.*

With such serious business on hand as the real work of finding out and punishing the Post-Office criminals, it was much to be regretted that this comparatively trivial mass of information about the Congressmen should have been brought together, as if it bore some important relation to that drastic work of exposure and reform. It is not strange that the Congressmen were exasperated. The greater part of them are candidates for renomination, and the conventions will be held within a few weeks. They do not like to be put upon the defensive by having their names associated with those of convicted criminals. It is not likely, indeed, that serious harm will result in many cases; but there will be widespread annoyance, and consequent resentment. The present session of Congress ought not to be protracted; and an early adjournment was generally predicted, until this postal investigation came up. As



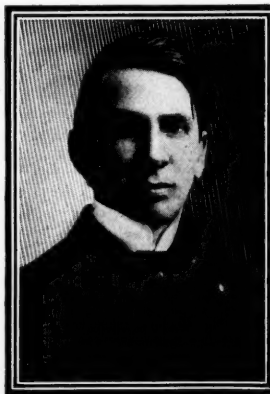
HON. SAMUEL W. M'CALL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(Of the special committee on postal charges.)

matters stand, of course, every member whose name was mentioned in the report will insist upon having his case taken up and completed by the committee before he goes home to face his constituents. The investigation will probably proceed very rapidly, but nobody can yet guess how long it will take. The members of the investigating committee are Messrs. McCall, of Massachusetts; Hitt, of Illinois; Burton, of Ohio; Metcalf, of California; McDermott, of New Jersey; Bartlett, of Georgia; and Richardson, of Alabama. The committee is entitled to confidence, and it began its work without delay.

*Cannon's
Popularity.*

The most notable incident of the remarkable discussion precipitated by the report, on March 11, grew out of an impassioned speech by the Hon. William Alden Smith, of Michigan. Mr. Smith is well



HON. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, OF MICHIGAN.

known as a most excellent and high-minded Representative. He is exceedingly jealous, however, of the prerogatives and reputation of the body to which he belongs. He believes that the members of the House of Representatives are not treated with due consideration in the executive departments. He regarded the report in question as a serious affront to

the House, and in the course of his very eloquent speech he eulogized Speaker Cannon and expressed the hope that he would in the future be called to the Presidency. Mr. Smith is a very good friend of President Roosevelt, and had no thought of putting the Speaker in nomination for this year. The mood of the House was excitable, however, and the applause for Speaker Cannon was—to quote the bracketed characterization of the *Congressional Record*—"loud, long-continued, and enthusiastic."

*Mormonism
on the Rack.*

At the Senate end of the Capitol there was going on, last month, an investigation that awakened more interest throughout the country than among the Senators themselves. This was the contest before the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding the fitness of Mr. Reed Smoot, of Utah, for the place in the Senate to which he had been

elected by the Utah Legislature. Mr. Smoot is one of the apostles of the Mormon Church. It is admitted by his opponents that he is not and has not been a polygamist. It is charged, however, that polygamous practices are continued and sanctioned by the highest authorities of this church, in disregard of the constitution and laws of Utah and the agreements under which that State was admitted to the Union. It is declared that the Mormon hierarchy is in effect a law-breaking and law-defying conspiracy, and that no member of that hierarchy is therefore fit to be seated as a member of the United States Senate. While much of the testimony before the committee has seemed to wander somewhat far from the precise points to be established, it has all borne, in a manner very interesting to the country at large, upon Mormon beliefs, methods, and practices. It was a remarkable and humiliating experience to have the highest officials of the Mormon Church, summoned as witnesses, testifying frankly that they were themselves continuing in polygamous practices, in violation, not only of the law of the State, but also of the present law of the Church which they themselves absolutely dominate. The feeling among the women of the country has been greatly aroused by all this testimony, and the Senate committee has been deluged with petitions against the seating of Mr. Smoot. The committee, however, must act in a strictly judicial capacity.



From the American (New York).

SENATOR REED SMOOT, OF UTAH.



From the American (New York).

JOSEPH F. SMITH, PRESIDENT OF THE MORMON CHURCH.
(As he appeared at the investigation last month.)

**Questions
Involved.**

There are plenty of men who are by no means sure that Smoot can properly be excluded who are thoroughly convinced that Utah ought not to have been admitted as a State. The Mormon Church is in politics, and its political action is controlled by its president and the group of high officials. What manner of men the president and other leaders of Mormonism are, is now better known to the country than ever before. With the Mormon Church repudiating immoral practices and concerning itself with purely religious affairs, the country could not interfere or find fault. But when an organization such as that which President Smith controls attempts, under the guise of ecclesiastical and religious control, to dominate politics and to nullify law, the people of the United States will not take a very lenient view. The Senate has a full and final right to judge of the qualifications of its own members. If it should decide that, in view of the present character of the Mormon hierarchy and its falsity to the terms upon which Utah was admitted, it prefers not to allow a Mormon apostle to sit as a Senator, making laws for the whole people of the United States, nobody can call in question its right to act upon that preference. The hearing will have served a useful end.

*The Case
Against
Smoot.*

The interest so widely shown by women's organizations in the Smoot case is plainly due to their moral attitude against polygamy. Many of these good people who have not followed the case closely have continued to assert that Mr. Smoot himself is a polygamist,—a sheer invention, which no one at Washington connected with the case against Smoot has ever thought of bringing forward. Simmered down, the real attack upon Smoot can be stated in this way: Present-day Mormonism is an immoral and quasi-criminal conspiracy, held together, on the part of its leaders, by oaths incompatible with loyalty to the Constitution and Government of the United States; for which reason no professing Mormon, and especially no high ruler of the Mormon organization, ought to be allowed to sit in either House of Congress. If Smoot be excluded, it must be upon some such ground as this. It is not likely that Congress, having admitted a Mormon State to the Union, will now go so far as to hold that Mormons may not represent their State in Congress. Undoubtedly, however, Congress will henceforth, in all cases, exclude men known to be polygamists. Furthermore, whenever it can be unmistakably shown that apostles or rulers in the Mormon Church, even though not polygamists, have been guilty of performing the ceremony in polygamous marriages, or otherwise of encouraging or condoning polygamy, it is scarcely likely that henceforth they will be seated in Congress, even though in their own cases monogamists or celibates.

*Woman
Suffrage
in Colorado.*

Another Western topic of the past few weeks has been of much interest to women,—this also lying in the field of politics and morals. It relates to the actual working of woman suffrage in Colorado, the most important State where such suffrage exists. As recorded in our issue for last month, Mr. Shafroth, who had for several terms represented a Denver district in the House, resigned his seat on February 15, having become convinced that his opponent, Mr. Robert W. Bonyng, was legally elected. Mr. Bonyng, the defeated Republican candidate, had contested the seat, and had brought overwhelming evidence to show that Mr. Shafroth's election was due to shameless and extensive bribery, repeating, and other forms of election fraud. Perceiving that the case against him was overwhelming, Mr. Shafroth avoided being unseated by resigning. He was not regarded as having been personally responsible for the election crimes which had been committed in Denver by his party. The question has since arisen to what extent woman suffrage is

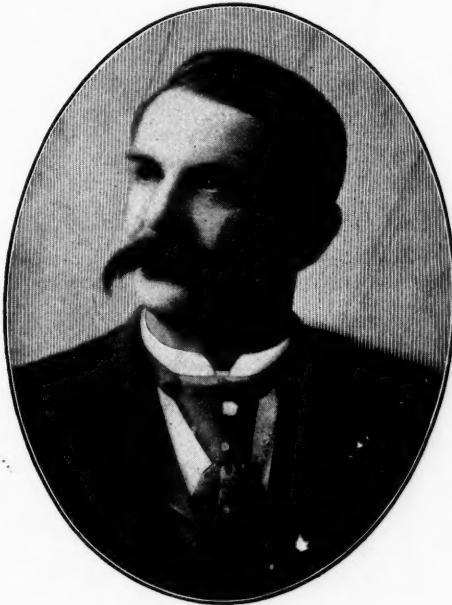
responsible for the fearfully depraved condition of Denver politics. The evidence in the contest brought to light numerous sensational and shocking instances of women as bribe-givers and bribe-takers, as hired repeaters, as dishonest election officers, and so on. Yet it is the general testimony that by far the greater part of the political corruption and dishonesty of Denver is due to men; and Mr. Shafroth himself, and many other reputable persons, express the opinion that upon the whole the political life of Colorado has been better rather than worse for the enfranchisement of women. The experiment in Colorado cannot as yet, however, be regarded as convincing one way or the other. The full exposure of these frauds in Denver will have served a valuable purpose. Such uncovering of misdeeds should not dishearten anybody. It is a sign of health and vigor in the body politic when evils are exposed and faced, as in the case of the postal frauds and the recent successful attacks upon municipal and political corruption in various cities and States.

*The Pension
Question.*

Some weeks ago, it was currently reported that a service-pension bill would be passed by Congress in the present session and approved by President Roosevelt. Seventeen years ago, President Cleveland vetoed a modified form of service-pension measure. The general theory of pension grants under existing laws has been that they should be made to men able to prove disabilities originating in the period of military service. The later principle of the "dependent" pension act of 1890 is that an old soldier, not able to earn a living and without other means of support, may have government aid. The principle of the "service" pension is that everybody who took part in a specified war shall be entitled to go on the pension rolls; but this principle may be modified by the fixing of a certain age line, or by other requirements. There are now about one million pensioners on the rolls. The cost to the country of paying military pensions has for a number of years averaged about one hundred and forty million dollars a year. Doubtless, through false testimony there have at times been a good many names improperly placed on the rolls. The percentage of these to the whole number, however, must be extremely small. It has naturally been almost impossible, in the case of broken-down old men applying for pensions thirty years after the end of the war, to determine to what extent their present disabilities have been derived from injuries or hardships incurred in the period of military service. A simple and plain method of granting pensions has long been needed.

Reasons that were valid against a service pension for Civil War veterans twenty years ago might well have lost much of their force in the subsequent lapse of time. Thus, men who came out of the Civil

Pension Office justifies him in regarding old age as of itself a disability fairly within the meaning of the law, and the Secretary of the Interior and President Roosevelt have approved of this construction.



HON. EUGENE F. WARE, OF KANSAS.
(Commissioner of Pensions.)

War at the age of twenty-five are now just sixty-four years of age; while they were only forty-seven years old when President Cleveland vetoed the bill to which we have referred. The present commissioner of pensions, Mr. Ware, is a very practical man. He is also a man of force and character, capable of broad views and resolute actions. It seems that his study of the pension situation created by the existing laws, when applied to the survivors of a war that ended thirty-nine years ago, has convinced him that the enactment of a service-pension law by Congress is unnecessary. He finds that, in practice, old age produces a state of disability which in the case of an impoverished veteran procures a pension under the "dependent" act of 1890 by the time the age of sixty-two is reached. He is doubtless also of the opinion that to do away with some of the red tape which has been heretofore employed would help to deliver both the Pension Bureau and the decrepit veterans from some needless cost, delay, and trouble. He has therefore reached the conclusion that without further legislation the experience of the

The matter became public through an official order, dated March 15. This order makes it clear that the new ruling is merely a development of methods in applying the existing enactment of 1890. It has met with so much severe criticism in certain newspapers, some of which have wholly misinterpreted it, that it seems well to reprint the exact text of the order, together with the preamble that accompanied it. The document is as follows:

Whereas, The act of June 27, 1890, as amended, provides that a claimant shall "be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month and not less than \$5 per month, proportionate to the degree of inability to earn a support, and in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown to be rated;" and

Whereas, Old age is an infirmity, the average nature and extent of which the experience of the Pension Bureau has established with reasonable certainty; and

Whereas, By act of Congress in 1887, when thirty-nine years had elapsed after the Mexican War, all soldiers of said war who were over sixty-two years of age were placed on the pension roll; and

Whereas, Thirty-nine years will have elapsed on April 13, 1904, since the Civil War, and there are many survivors over sixty-two years of age; now, therefore, ordered:

1. In the adjudication of pension claims under said act of June 27, 1890, as amended, it shall be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary does not appear, and if all other legal requirements are properly met, that when a claimant has passed the age of sixty-two years he is disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor, and is entitled to be rated at \$6 per month; after 65 years, at \$8 per month; after 68 years, at \$10 per month, and after 70 years, at \$12 per month.

2. Allowance at higher rate not exceeding \$12 per month will continue to be made as heretofore where disability other than age shows condition of disability to perform manual labor.

3. This order shall take effect April 13, 1904, and shall not be deemed retroactive. The former rules of the office fixing the minimum and maximum at 65 and 75 years, respectively, are hereby modified as above.

Various Views of the Effect.

Mr. Sulloway, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, whose service-pension bill was explained in these pages last month, approves of the department order, and is of opinion that it will not at present add more than three or four million dollars a year to the present sum total of pension expenditures. Some of the critics of the order, on the other hand,

go so far as to assert that it will add sixty million dollars to the pension bill and bring the total outlay for that purpose up to two hundred million dollars a year. The *New York Times* and certain other papers have dealt with the matter as one of gross executive usurpation of the law-making power. A careful study of the exact wording of the order, however, taken in connection with the methods already in use for applying the act of 1890, would not seem to justify the indignant criticisms of these newspapers. One practical effect of the order was expected to be the dropping of the several service-pension bills that were pending in Congress, and an earlier adjournment than might otherwise have been hoped for.

*Our
Great Navy.*

Appropriation bills were well advanced last month, and the Republican managers in both houses were determined to bring the session to an end at the earliest possible date. Some of these men were hoping to adjourn as early as April 15; but it was the general opinion that the session could not end until some time in the early part of May. The naval appropriation bill amounts, in round figures, to \$97,000,000. For three years previous, the navy bill has averaged about \$80,000,000. Until five years ago, we had for a decade been spending from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year upon the navy. It was stated in the debate that since our navy was begun, in 1883, we have spent upon it \$760,000,000. It was also estimated that it will cost \$130,000,000 more to complete the ships now under construction. This year's bill orders one new battleship, two armored cruisers, and a number of smaller vessels. The increasing cost of the navy is due, not solely to the construction of new ships, but also to the maintenance of an increasing establishment. Thus, in 1885 we had 8,250 men and boys on the naval lists, not including officers, while we now have 34,000. The payroll item alone has increased from \$7,000,000 to \$20,000,000. We have now twelve battleships in service, and fourteen more building or authorized. We are also building a number of armored cruisers of great size and power, superior in these respects to our smaller battleships.

*An Agent
of Peace.*

It was responsibly asserted in the Senate that in tonnage our navy is already third among the powers, only England and France being ahead of it, and that in efficiency it will in the near future be second. While there is some dissent from the policy of rapid naval expansion, it is remarkable how great is the general acquiescence in this development,

and how free from partisanship or sectionalism is the belief that our country can afford and ought to have a very strong navy. It cannot be too often pointed out that we should have avoided the war with Spain if our naval programme had been a little more advanced. We were regarded as far down the list of naval powers in 1898. European experts thought the Spanish navy superior to ours. Spain would have evacuated Cuba without fighting us if we had had a few more ships. Our growing naval efficiency has caused European powers to give up all thought of making imperial acquisitions in Latin America. It is our navy that has saved us and Colombia from a costly and unfortunate war over the Panama situation. It is, moreover, the prospective naval power of the United States that has enabled us to assume sovereign authority over the Panama Canal strip without any question on the part of the great commercial nations of the old world.

*The Hague
Decision.*

It was, furthermore, an enhanced respect for the United States, due in no small part to the efficiency of our navy, that made it possible for us to persuade England and Germany to abandon their blockade of Venezuela and to allow all questions at issue to be referred to arbitration. All claims against that government were submitted to the judgment of impartial umpires, and the comparatively unimportant question as to the order in which the debts should be paid was brought before the Hague tribunal. That case has now been decided. It is held by the court that the powers which went to the expense of using coercive methods, and which voluntarily abandoned their position of advantage, are entitled to first payment. While there is much to be said on both sides, and while our government argued strongly the other way, there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the verdict. The Hague tribunal has further ordained that the Government of the United States shall be charged with overseeing the enforcement of the judgment against Venezuela. This of itself is a very valuable recognition of the Monroe Doctrine,—a doctrine, by the way, which in its present-day application must rest for its validity chiefly upon the naval strength of the United States. A certain portion of the custom-house receipts of Venezuela must be set aside for paying off the adjudicated foreign claims,—those of Germany, England, and Italy having priority. The claims of the other powers are equally good, but will earn interest a little longer before they are settled. In case of failure on Venezuela's part to live up to this arrangement, the United States will have to take

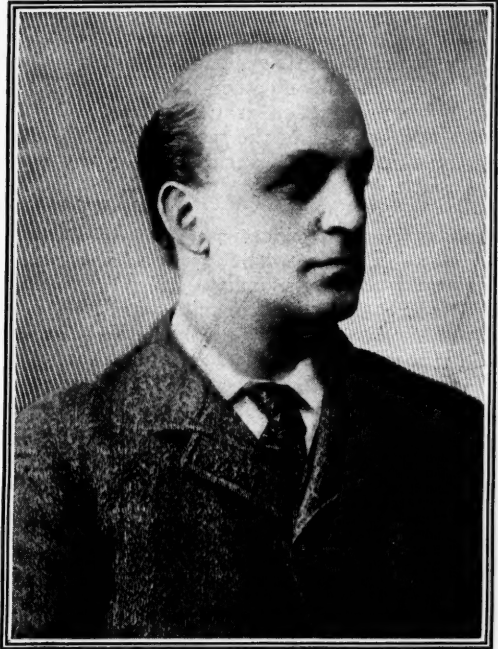
possession of the custom-houses and see the business through. We have every reason to be satisfied with the affair from beginning to end.

A Beneficent Power.

It is our navy upon which the republic of Cuba relies with full confidence and certainty for immunity from all foreign aggression. The strong naval station we are developing at Guantanamo is for Cuba's benefit not less than for our own. The new republic of Panama will need some sort of a *gendarmérie*,—that is to say, a national military police force for keeping the peace; but it will need neither army nor navy, and has not provided, in its cabinet officers, for a minister either of war or of marine. It is our navy that affords the best assurance of peaceful development for the Philippine archipelago. Secretary Taft, since his return, has made a number of interesting speeches, notably one at New York, before the Ohio Society, explaining and justifying our Philippine policy. The sane and judicious thought of the country will be convinced by what Mr. Taft says regarding the present desirability of continuing our policy in the Philippines without declaration as to the ultimate destiny of those islands.

In the Philippines.

Mr. Taft, as Secretary of War, among other things last month was endeavoring to persuade New York capitalists to invest \$40,000,000 in the building of necessary railroads for the development of Luzon, accepting from the Government a guarantee of 4 per cent. interest. He is hopeful of success, and believes that nothing would do so much for the Philippines as such a policy of internal improvements. Early in March, President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft, in accordance with a previous recommendation of the Philippine Commission, abrogated the so-called treaty with the Sultan of Sulu which was negotiated by General Bates in 1899. It is held that the Moros have not kept their part of the agreement, and they will henceforth come under the general laws and administration of the Philippines. Gen. Leonard Wood, as governor of the province of Moro, has had to do a good deal of fighting; but the worst seems to be over. On March 18, the long-contested promotion of General Wood to the rank of major-general was ratified in the Senate by a vote of 45 to 16. The vacancy in the Philippine Commission caused by the return of Mr. Taft has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, of Massachusetts, who is an experienced business man and is expected to take an interest in the proposed railways and other works of improvement for the progress of the islands.



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MR. W. CAMERON FORBES, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(The new Philippine commissioner.)

California's Outlook.

Many of the national and international topics of the day have a very special interest for the people of California and our Pacific coast. They, more than others, realize the momentous bearings upon our future of the great events that are taking place upon the opposite shores of the Pacific. The people of San Francisco justly believe that their city has a mighty future as a focus of general commerce and a cosmopolitan center of civilization. The San Francisco press and public have from the beginning followed the Russo-Japanese conflict with the keenest interest, and with exceptional intelligence. The Californians are not agreed in opinion as to the extent to which the Panama Canal will be of benefit to them. There is some adherence to the view that the canal will divert a great deal of traffic which would otherwise find a focus at San Francisco. The more prevalent opinion, however, is that such losses will be met by more than compensating gains. The astonishing diversity of natural resources with which California has been endowed finds new illustration from year to year. The present season has been the driest one on record, with the good result of showing how triumphantly that State can come through a

very severe test. The progress of irrigation, both in method and in extent, is remarkable. The fruit crop continues to grow in volume, value, and variety. Probably no other State has made such extensive preparation as California for an exhibit, at St. Louis, of the resources of its different portions. San Francisco has grown much in population since the census of 1900, and the recent advancement of Los Angeles is perhaps unequaled among American cities of its rank. With all its other endowments, California's greatest asset is its climate. The State offers almost unequaled inducements,—with its present unsatisfied demand for labor at high prices,—to new-comers of all classes; and it announces as its greatest need an access of desirable population. San Francisco is entering upon a series of important public improvements, as the result of plans initiated several years ago, and nearly \$20,000,000 will be expended.

*St. Louis
and the Fair.*

So much has been published regarding municipal misdeeds in St. Louis that there is danger that the country may have a totally false impression regarding that great interior city, on the eve of the opening of the largest world's fair ever undertaken. The fact is that we have in this country hardly any other city so handsomely and attractively built as St. Louis, and none in which the residential quarters are so conveniently and suitably distributed with reference to the business center. St. Louis is probably the best specimen we now have in the United States of a solidly built, symmetrically arranged, modern city of large size. The exposition is much further advanced toward completion than any other great exposition ever was upon the approach of the opening date. The impression that St. Louis will be without ample hotel accommodations for exposition visitors is not justified by the facts. Hotel rates are directly or indirectly a little higher always in an exposition period than at other times; but the vast and comfortable hotel that the exposition itself has built within the grounds will serve as a regulator of rates, and there are a number of admirable new hotels of permanent construction, besides others of a temporary character, to house the expected crowds. No other exposition has ever had so commodious a setting. A large part of the grounds consists of a beautiful grove on pleasant rising slopes, where everybody will be free to wander in the grateful shade. The spectacular effects of the exposition from the architectural standpoint will alone be worth a long journey to see. The energy and enthusiasm of the exposition management have inspired confidence, and at the inevitable critical

moment when more money was needed Congress made a loan of \$4,600,000, in February, to be repaid out of gate receipts. The great exhibition structures were completed many weeks ago, and exhibits have for some time past been arriving by the hundreds of carloads. The attractive separate headquarters of the various States and of foreign countries were being rushed to completion in February and March. We published a valuable article in our issue for December last on the wonderful Philippine exhibit, which occupies a large area and a special group of buildings. Especial interest will be felt in the Chinese exhibit; and the Japanese building and displays will certainly be a center of curious and admiring throngs.

*The Continu-
ance of
American
Prosperity.*

It is cheering to the St. Louis people to know that the country is entering upon another good business year. The effect of suspense and uncertainty on business conditions was, indeed, shown very concretely in the weeks preceding the Northern Securities decision. The hundreds of different securities bought and sold in the New York stock market, to the great majority of which the outcome of the famous railroad case could have no relation, all sagged in a dispiriting fashion, and the total transactions of a day on the exchange did not amount to the business transacted in a half-hour of the boom times three years ago. Immediately after the announcement of the Supreme Court's decision, the markets took on new vitality. With the curious habit of the Wall Street temperament, they acted as if the decision had been in favor of the railroad merger instead of against it. The quotations of securities rose throughout the entire list, including Northern Securities stock itself; and the volume of business resumed its normal proportions. This buoyant reaction was only for a moment discouraged by the suddenly announced failure of the cotton dealer who had been identified with the enormous and sensational rise in the price of cotton. This bold operator, cheered on by the enthusiastic South, and aided by indiscriminate speculation, had for many months led the rise of cotton to prices which had not been seen before for more than thirty years.

*In the South
and West.*

With his collapse came a drop of four cents a pound in a week, with a subsequent rally which confirmed the belief of the best observers that cotton would in spite of these flurries continue to bring the South prices that seem magnificent indeed compared with those of only a few years ago. In almost every field of business and industry, the

South and Southwest continue to be prosperous, showing none of the doubt concerning the financial and industrial future that has been developed in the East by the fall in the quotations of securities, and in the prices of steel and iron, and by the conventional uncertainties of a "Presidential year." So competent an observer as Mr. George Gould, after a lengthy tour of the Southwest, assures us that pessimism cannot be found in the region west of the Mississippi and south of St. Louis. Conditions in the East, too, are showing signs of improvement. Retail trade movements are free and copious, railroad earnings have not suffered much except in the months of unprecedented bad weather, and, most significant of all, the production and consumption of steel and iron are both increasing, though more significantly in the "finished forms" of the metal. The railroads, which require 2,500,000 tons of steel rails a year, are still backward buyers. When they are able to market their securities to better advantage, and thus feel easier in the pocket, it looks as if there would be at least a moderate resumption of prosperity in the steel and iron industry. An important sign of the betterment is seen in the large purchases of pig iron by the United States Steel Corporation from independent producers, and in the stiffening of prices for Southern iron in the crude forms.

*A Bituminous-
Coal Strike
Averted.*

In the first days of March, it was feared that America might soon be facing a coal strike not less tremendous than the historic struggle of 1902-03. The bituminous-coal miners of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, and western Pennsylvania had refused to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. from the present wage scale, and there were preparations throughout the organization of the United Mine Workers for a bitter fight, beginning April 1. President John Mitchell and his colleagues finally succeeded in getting from the operators a compromise proposition, understood to be the ultimatum, providing for a wage reduction amounting to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the new scale to go in force for two years. There was intense feeling in the organization for and against the acceptance of this arrangement. Mr. Mitchell openly advocated peace at this price. There was a feeling with many people, even among the miners, that business conditions justified some reduction in wages, and that a smaller cut could scarcely be hoped for. By dint of forceful and undismayed work on the part of President Mitchell and the conservative element of the mine workers, who pointed to the fact that wages in the bituminous mines had been rising since 1894, and that the great improvement had been attained by peaceful meth-

ods, a sentiment in favor of the compromise measure was aroused sufficient to win in the popular vote of the miners on March 15. The good fortune to the country and its orderly business in the prevention of this great struggle, and the saving to the two hundred thousand soft-coal miners, are no small thing, and call for hearty congratulations to the courageous and clear-seeing President Mitchell. This happy event removes from the horizon the one labor storm of national importance, although spring has brought its lesser disturbances, as usual. In New York, the building trades are again in a turmoil. No sooner had the housesmiths' troubles become fairly straightened out than the bricklayers struck, in the middle of March, and threw the ironworkers out of employment as well. Unless the snarl is shortly untangled, anywhere from forty thousand to one hundred thousand men may be deprived of work. This strike started with the demand of the laborers for an eight-hour day and a uniform wage scale of thirty-five cents an hour.

*American Sen-
timent About
the War.*

The Japanese had the quick perception to see that the very fact of their being at war with Russia would give an added reason for their straining every nerve to be brilliantly represented at St. Louis. The Russians, unfortunately, felt that the preoccupation of war rendered it impossible to make any adequate display, and they accordingly changed their plans and relinquished the space which had been allotted to them. There was a widespread report that this withdrawal from the St. Louis exposition was the result of Russian ill-feeling on account of the general expressions in the United States of sympathy with Japan. It was carefully explained, however, by the Russian Government that this was not the case. It is entirely true that popular sympathy in the United States has been with Japan. On the other hand, it is not at all true that the feeling against Russia here is of a deep-seated or hostile character, except upon the part of those who for racial reasons deeply resent the persecution of the Jews as it culminated in the Kishineff massacre. The Czar is admired and respected, but is regarded as unable to give efficient direction to domestic government or foreign policy under the present bureaucratic system. It is believed here that if Russian diplomacy in the far East had been more business-like and straightforward, Japan's apprehensions could have been allayed, the war could have been averted, and Russian railroad and other interests could have been duly safeguarded. No possible appeal to the traditions of friendship between Russia and the United States can make the greater part of the

American people change the judgment they have formed as to the merits of the Eastern struggle.

*No Hostility
to Russia.*

Yet the American people heartily desire to maintain good relations between our government and that of the Czar. The supposition that the United States Government is a secret partner in the Anglo-Japanese alliance has not the slightest foundation in fact. The Russian authorities now frankly confess that they were mistaken in their first feeling that our government would be disposed, in favor of the Japanese, to strain somewhat its duties as a neutral. Much as they wish that Russia would reform and liberalize her domestic institutions,—treating Finns, Jews, Poles, Armenians, and all other elements of her population with equal justice,—most Americans have firm faith in the magnificent future of the great Slavonic nation. They also recognize with interest and satisfaction the splendid work that Russia has done in pacifying and civilizing Central Asia, and in opening up her Siberian empire. Russia's desire to reach the Pacific with ice-free ports is more readily comprehensible to the people of a continental country like ours than to anybody else. Most of us do not expect to see Russia permanently hemmed in, or driven far back, as a result of this war.

*Our
Scrupulous
Neutrality.*

The United States, indeed, has rendered a great service to Russia in securing world-wide adhesion to the doctrine that the neutrality and integrity of China are to be respected by both combatants. It was no meddling interference on the part of the United States that prompted this effort. The plan had its inception in a hint from the government of Germany, which is known to be in especial sympathy with Russia. The agreement limits the theater of hostilities to Korea and Manchuria. Our own opinion, frequently expressed in these pages, has long been that Russia is in Manchuria for purposes of upbuilding and civilization, and will permanently remain. It is true that certain gentlemen holding civil and military offices under the United States Government were recently quoted as expressing strong predilections in favor of the Japanese cause. Such remarks were not incompatible with the strictest observance of neutrality by our government; but they were irritating and inappropriate. In order to make perfectly plain our position, President Roosevelt, on March 10, issued a notable proclamation directing all officials—civil, military, and naval—to abstain from all acts or words that could give offense to either of the combatants. The

proclamation will stand as a fine example of the highest sort of international courtesy. It deplored the war, expressing hopes for its speedy end and for a small loss of life on either side. It was received with satisfaction in Russia, and helped to smooth away all misunderstandings.

*The First
Blows in
the East.*

Before reciting the few authentic facts in the war news of the second month, and summing up the general military and naval situation, it may be well to restate in half-a-dozen sentences the opening events of the war which were set forth at length in these pages last month. Hostilities between Russia and Japan opened on the afternoon of February 8, when the Japanese Admiral Uriu, with five cruisers and one torpedo craft, destroyed the Russian cruisers *Variag* and *Koriets* in the harbor of Chemulpho, Korea. On the evening of the same day, Admiral Togo, with the main Japanese fleet, consisting of six battleships, four cruisers, and a number of torpedo boats, defeated and partly destroyed the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, sinking two battleships, the *Czarevitch* and *Retvizan*, and the *Pallada*, one of the cruisers. In an engagement the next day all the remaining Russian vessels,—five battleships and five commerce destroyers,—were injured, another battleship, the *Poltava*, and the cruisers *Novik*, *Diana*, and *Askold* being penetrated by shells on or below the waterline. Subsequently, three Russian war vessels, the *Boyarin*, the *Yenesei*, and the *Skorri*, were sunk, reports differing as to whether they succumbed to Japanese guns or ran upon their own mines. Most of the accounts insist upon the latter version.

*Another
Month of
the War.*

Although every one seems to be advancing on the field of war except the newspaper correspondents (more than two hundred and fifty of them are detained at Russian and Japanese headquarters, awaiting the needed permission to go to the front), the military and naval situation has changed but little during the past month. Japan still counts her gains, and Russia her losses. Rapidly sketched, the actual events of the past month would be: several attacks on Port Arthur by Admiral Togo, in which three Russian vessels were put *hors de combat*; the Japanese bombardment of Vladivostok, and a number of minor engagements between the outposts of the opposing armies, advancing toward each other from opposite sides of the Yalu River. On February 24, Admiral Togo attempted to "bottle up" the Russian Port Arthur fleet by sending in five old steamers loaded with combustibles and explosives, which the Russians promptly sank in

the mouth of the harbor,—not, however, in such a position as effectually to block exit. A brisk fight ensued, the Russians finally taking shelter in the inner harbor, and the Japanese retiring. For more than a fortnight no actual hostilities took place, but on March 6 Admiral Togo's fleet of five battleships and two cruisers suddenly appeared within five miles of the fortifications of Vladivostok. A five-hours' bombardment inflicted a slight loss on the town, but failed to disclose what it is assumed the Japanese desired to find out; that is, the location of the four Russian cruisers and the exact range of the guns of the forts. On the 19th of March it was reported as a fact that Russia's much talked of Vladivostok squadron had at last made its way out of the harbor by blasting a channel through the ice with dynamite. It had gone, not even the correspondents knew whither, but presumably to join the Port Arthur fleet.

*The
Developing
Situation.*

The general situation in the fighting area, late in March, was about as follows: Port Arthur and its fleet were still blockaded by Admiral Togo, and its garrison was expecting a land attack in the rear. "There is no hope for us,—we must fight or die," was the announcement of General Stoessel to his garrison. General Kuropatkin, Russia's minister of war, who was early in March appointed active commander-in-chief of the military forces in Manchuria, was hurrying eastward and due to arrive at Mukden March 28, sending



AN ICE-BREAKER LEADING A RUSSIAN FLEET OUT OF VLADIVOSTOK HARBOR.



GENERAL STOESEL.

(In command of the Russian troops at Port Arthur.)

forward frequent telegraphic injunctions to Commander Stoessel, at Port Arthur, to "hold the fort" until he should arrive. Eighty or ninety thousand Japanese, with their base at Ping-Yang, in Korea, are assembled south of the Yalu, and Russian forces variously estimated at from fifty to two hundred thousand are gradually concentrating at Liao-Yang, on the Eastern Chinese Railroad, between Port Arthur and Mukden. These forces are approaching each other as rapidly as conditions of climate and supplies will permit. Such, with a multitude of opinions and conjectures on the part of correspondents and military experts as to the plans of each, are the facts of the situation.

*Russia's
Tremendous
Task.*

One of the German political weeklies announces that Russia's most successful commanders, so far, have been General January, General February, and General March, and adds that General Disease and General Starvation will soon fight for Japan on the Russian side. Climatic and geographical conditions are playing a more important part in the conflict than the Western world realizes. The severity of the winter, which has blocked the harbors with ice, and the terrible condition of the roads in Korea, have fought against both

From *L'illustration*.

LAYING THE RAILS OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY ON THE ICE ACROSS LAKE BAIKAL.

sides, and it may be several weeks yet before the armies can advantageously take the field. It must not be forgotten that Vladivostok is farther from Moscow than San Francisco is from Boston, and that the field of operations is connected with its base of supplies by a single-track railway seven thousand miles in length, hastily built, interrupted by a thirty-mile-wide lake, with trains which cannot be run faster than eighteen or twenty miles an hour, in constant danger of interruption by enemies. Commenting on the assumption of Russia's numerical superiority, an English military expert declares that the Czar's power is like the camel which must go through the eye of a needle, and the larger the camel the harder it will be for him to get through. The Trans-Siberian Railway is the needle's eye. Various claims that Russia is gathering an army of from one hundred thousand to four hundred thousand men must be subjected to the one inevitable test,—the capacity of the Trans-Siberian railroad to transport troops and supplies.

*Slow Work
and a Long
War.*

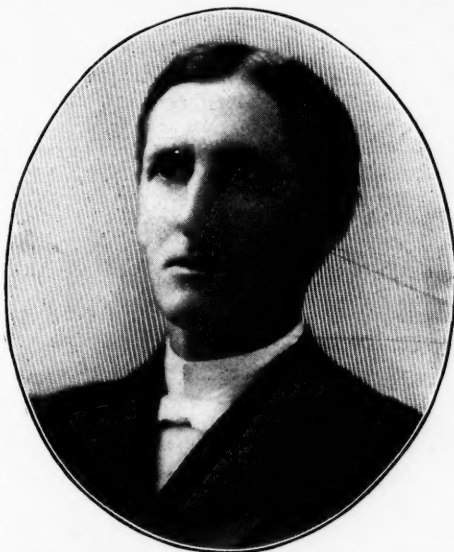
German experts insist that the railroad at its full capacity cannot possibly carry provisions and war munitions for more than two hundred thousand men,

and consequently, with Port Arthur "bottled up," Vladivostok practically blockaded, and Korea in the hands of the Japanese, two hundred thousand men is the maximum force Russia can maintain in Manchuria. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to guard the railroad from attacks by Japanese and Chinese would-be dynamiters. The line has already been cut in a number of places, and the Cossack guard all along from Tomsk to Vladivostok has been doubled. The testimony of observers who know Siberian conditions is almost unanimous that the war will be of long duration. Prof. G. Frederick Wright, author of "Asiatic Russia," whose article on "Russia's Civilizing Work in Asia" (page 427 of this issue) is the result of a long acquaintance with Asiatic Russian conditions, writes to us:

The preparation and resources of the contending powers and the physical geography of the seat of war are such that a decisive engagement is not likely to take place at the outset. The war will not be ended in one year, or in two, but, in all likelihood, will be drawn out to a considerable length, until both parties are weary, when the compromise which should have been made at the outset will be effected, securing to Japan larger liberties than she has had, and to Russia an unquestioned title to an ice-free outlet upon the Pacific coast, and for each a larger measure of respect for the other.

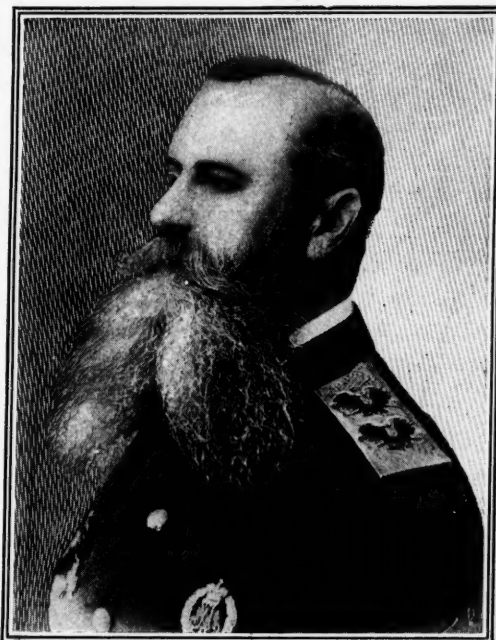
*Changes in
the Russian
Plans.*

Russia has been forced to disregard Abraham Lincoln's advice: "Never swap horses while crossing a stream." Admiral Alexieff's blunder in assuming that Japan was only "bluffing" and would never come to the point of actual hostilities has been so costly that a change of the personnel in the command at the front has already been determined upon; and, while he will remain nominally in command, the active operations will be under General Kuropatkin and Vice-Admiral Makaroff. European military critics severely condemn Admiral Alexieff for dividing his forces and placing them at such widely separated points as Port Arthur, Vladivostok, and Chemulpho Bay, where they could not be properly supported. General Dragomiroff, moreover, the veteran of the Russo-Turkish War, joins in these criticisms, and claims that Port Arthur and Newchwang will eventually have to be evacuated. The Russian forces, he says, should fall back to Harbin or some other central railroad point



PROFESSOR GEORGE FREDERICK WRIGHT, OF OBERLIN.
(See Article on page 427.)

until sufficient strength for a general, irresistible advance has been gathered. Alexieff, as a negotiator, assumed that the Japanese, like all Orientals, were claiming much more than they would insist upon having. He was doing the same, meaning to "knock off" items in return for concessions from the other side. The Japanese, however, made their minimum demands at the start. The Mikado meant exactly what he said. He asked for what he intended to get. One of the really dramatic developments of the war up



ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.
(In command of the Russian navy in the far East.)

to the present is the surprise that Japan has given to the world by her rejection of the old, tortuous methods of Oriental diplomacy and her adoption of the straight, frank, simple Western way of dealing.

*At St.
Petersburg.*

There is evidently confusion in the councils of the Czar at St. Petersburg, and even the pro-Russian *Figaro*, of Paris, makes no effort to minimize the demoralization in the Czar's official family. Report has it that Count Lamsdorff, the minister of foreign affairs, who has all along opposed the war, will shortly follow Minister de Witte into retirement. General Sakaroff succeeds General Kuropatkin as war minister, and Vice-Admiral Makaroff, the famous "ice-breaker," is now in active command of the naval forces of the Czar in Asiatic waters. Makaroff's assumption of the offensive, and Kuropatkin's vigorous handling of forces,—even from the railroad, along which he is hurrying by special train to Mukden,—would seem to indicate that Russian leaders are beginning to recover from the stupor of the first blow. The Russian soldier has long been known as the best "bad-weather fighter" in the world, and as a cavalryman the Cossack has few equals and perhaps no superiors. So far as the Russian plan could be discerned in the



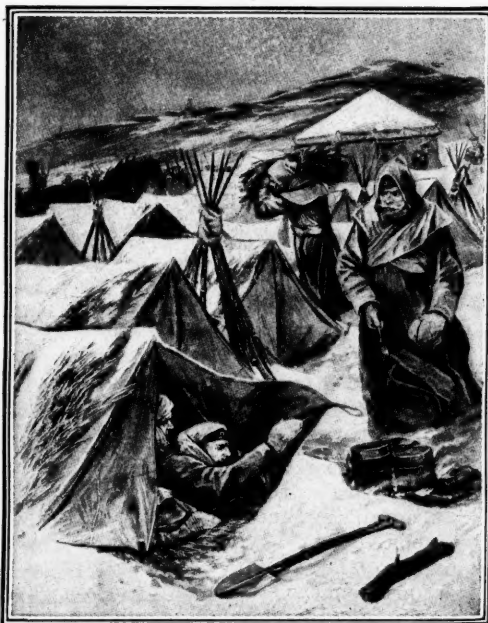
GENERAL SAKAROFF.
(The new Russian Minister of War.)

middle of March, it is to pour troops over the Korean border in such numbers as to overwhelm any opposition that Japan can offer. Alexieff expects that he will have to fight China also before long. The government at Peking has refused to disavow the Chunchus brigands who are causing trouble along the Mongolian border, and there are evidences that each Japanese success is encouraging the Chinese in their opposition to Russia. Russia's financial resources seem to be sounder than was at first generally believed. There is \$500,000,000 in gold and notes in reserve in the Imperial Bank, and efforts are being made to raise loans in European capitals. Strong pressure has been brought upon the Czar to reinstate Serge de Witte, the former minister of finance, but M. V. N. Kokovzoff has finally been chosen. Opinion is not agreed as to this new minister. He has, however, had considerable experience in fiscal matters, and the pro-Russian French press believes him to be equal to the task of war treasurer.

Japan has the immense advantage of having started right. Her first leaders in council and camp have justified her faith in them, and Admiral Togo, the Em-

Japanese
Unity and
Enthusiasm.

peror himself has declared, is now one of the nation's heroes. The national sentiment is solidly behind the war, although the popular leaders and most of the serious journals admit the gravity of the situation. Financially, the Mikado's people are one. The fifty-million-dollar loan,—the first portion of the two-hundred-and-fifty-million-dollar war fund which Japan proposes to raise,—has been subscribed four times over by volunteer subscriptions. Thus, a second time Japan has astonished the world with an internal money-raising ability equal to that of France after the war of 1870. Nine years ago, the Japanese raised \$112,000,000 within their own island to prosecute the war against China, and journals of the capital insist that this feat will be more than equaled during the present war. When the Parliament was opened, on March 20, it was seen that the political opposition had been, for the time being, completely reconciled, and the venerable Marquis Ito had gone as a special commissioner to represent Japan in Korea. Although the details are not given, the fact is confirmed that a treaty between the Emperor of Korea and the Japanese Government gives the Mikado a virtual protectorate over the Land of the Morning Calm. To keep what remains of the Russian fleet from rendering any effective service, and to slowly but safely



from the *Illustrated London News*.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' TENT AND DUG-OUT BIVOUAC IN MANCHURIA.

From the *Illustrated London News*.

A COSSACK GUARD AT THE SUNGARI BRIDGE OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

push a finely equipped army northward from Korea to meet the Russians, probably a little north of the Yalu River, is evidently the plan of the Japanese general staff, which, the latest reports tell us, has arrived at Ping-Yang, Korea, and made that city its base.

The Gathering of the News. The splendid organization of the news-gathering force sent from Europe and this country to the far East, of which we gave an account last month, has not as yet been enabled to bring its full equipment into play. The removal of the censorship from the Associated Press cable news service by the Russian Government has helped matters somewhat. The matter of Russian censorship is treated in a special article in the *REVIEW* this month (see page 457). The censorship in Japan is rigidly maintained. According to the official government journal, the government regulations are, in substance: applications for permission to accompany the armed forces must come through a consul or minister; they must name the paper represented; they can be issued only to trained journalists, whose qualifications, as well as those of their interpreters and servants, must be passed upon by the military authorities, to whom the war correspondents are subject. Correspondents may not wear the na-

tive Japanese costume; must wear a badge with the name of the journal they represent; must not send cipher messages, and nothing whatever can be dispatched without editorial revision and approval by the military staff.

Meagreness of Information. Complete secrecy has so far attended the development of the Japanese plan of campaign, and only one Japanese newspaper, the *Chuwo*, of Tokio, has ventured to publish any information about the movements of the Japanese troops. The difficulty in determining the truth of any item of news from the front is illustrated by a recent report from Russia to the effect that three Japanese officers were hanged by the Russians for attempting to blow up the bridge over the Sungari River. Dispatches from St. Petersburg give the names and titles of the Japanese officers, while official announcements from Tokio assert positively that no such names are on the Japanese army list, and that the men hanged were probably Chinese coolies. The major part of the news which has been confirmed comes through English sources, particularly from the able correspondents of the *London Times*. Mr. Melville Stone's success in securing from the Czar the removal of the censorship from Associated Press dispatches has resulted in excellent service from St. Petersburg.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 17 to March 20, 1904.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

February 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) speaks in defense of President Roosevelt's Panama policy....The House passes the fortifications appropriation bill.

February 20.—The Senate debates the Panama Canal question....The House considers the naval appropriation bill.

February 23.—The Senate, by a vote of 71 to 17, ratifies the Panama Canal treaty....The House votes a grant of \$656,500 to the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard.

February 24.—The Senate considers the agricultural appropriation bill.

February 25.—The Senate passes the agricultural and legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bills.

February 26.—The House passes the naval appropriation bill.

February 27.—The House passes 269 private pension bills.

February 29.—The House considers the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

March 1.—The Senate passes a bill providing for the transportation of government stores in American vessels; Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) introduces a bill increasing the salaries of legislative and executive officers.

March 2.—The Senate considers the Philippine shipping bill....The House devotes the day to District of Columbia legislation.

March 3.—The Senate considers the naval appropriation bill....The House passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill and takes up the Indian appropriation bill.

March 5.—The House passes the Indian appropriation bill.

March 7.—The Senate passes the naval appropriation bill....The report on postal frauds involves many members of the House in illegal practices; the House passes a resolution looking to a beef-trust investigation.

March 8.—The Senate adopts an amendment to the army appropriation bill consolidating the adjutant-general's office and the Record and Pension Division under the title of the Military Secretary's Office of the War Department....The House passes 32 private claim bills.

March 9.—The Senate passes the army appropriation bill and the Frye shipping bill....The report of Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow is debated in the House.

March 12.—The Senate ratifies the treaty with King Menelik....Speaker Cannon appoints the following committee to investigate the postal charges concerning members of the House: McCall, of Massachusetts; Hitt, of Illinois; Burton, of Ohio, and Metcalf, of California, Republicans, and McDermott, of New Jersey; Bartlett, of Georgia, and Richardson, of Alabama, Democrats.

March 15.—The Senate passes the fortifications appropriation bill....The House debates the post-office appropriation bill.

March 17.—The Senate passes the bill introduced by Mr. Quarles (Rep., Wis.), to repeal the timber and stone act....The House continues consideration of the post-office appropriation bill.

March 18.—The Senate, in executive session, confirms the nomination of Leonard Wood to be a major-general; in open session, a resolution calling for information as to the cost of a service pension is adopted.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 17.—Louisiana Republicans (white) nominate Gen. W. J. Behan for governor, and adopt a resolution favoring Theodore Roosevelt's nomination for President.

February 20.—Perry S. Heath resigns the secretaryship of the Republican National Committee.

February 24.—South Carolina Republicans choose Roosevelt delegates to the national convention....Republican members of the Ohio Legislature nominate Representative Charles Dick to succeed the late Senator Hanna.



SENATOR DAVID WARK, OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.

(On February 19, Senator Wark celebrated his one-hundredth birthday. He is now actively engaged in his duties as a member of the Canadian Senate, and is believed to be the oldest legislator in the world.)

February 29.—President Roosevelt nominates the following members of the Isthmian Canal Commission: Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., retired, chairman; Maj.-Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired; William Barclay Parsons, of New York; William H. Burr, of New York; Benjamin M. Harrod, of Louisiana; Carl Ewald Grunsky, of California, and Frank J. Hecker, of Michigan (see page 420).

March 2.—President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon Church, begins his testimony before the United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the investigation into the charges against Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah....The Ohio Legislature elects Representative Charles Dick to succeed the late Senator Hanna in the United States Senate for both the short and the long term.

March 7.—President Roosevelt sends to Congress the report of Charles J. Bonaparte and Clinton Rogers Woodruff on affairs in Indian Territory.

March 9.—The New York Legislature elects the members of the new Board of Regents, with Dr. Andrew S. Draper as commissioner of education under the new law.

March 10.—Rhode Island Democrats choose uninstructed delegates to the national convention.

March 14.—The United States Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 4, decides that the Northern Securities Company is an illegal combination, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White, Peckham, and Holmes dissenting.



MR. W. I. SAFONOFF.

(Director of the Moscow Conservatory and conductor of the Imperial Russian Musical Society, who is now in this country.)

February 18. — The Sprigg cabinet at Cape Town resigns office, and Dr. Jameson undertakes the formation of a ministry....The British Government issues a supplementary army estimate of £2,700,000 (\$13,500,000).

February 20.—Dr. Jameson completes the formation of the Cape Colony ministry.

February 23.—During a debate in the German Reichstag, the expense incurred on the German troops in China is severely criticised.

February 24.—The British naval estimates amount to \$184,445,000,—an increase of \$12,160,000 over the estimates for the preceding year....The budget committee of the German Reichstag makes reductions in the estimates for the German force in China.

March 8.—In the French Chamber of Deputies, the proposal to refer the education bill to committee and permit the government to exercise the power, conferred upon it in 1901,—to close religious schools by decree, is rejected by a majority of 40....The Grand Trunk Railroad shareholders ratify the agreement with the Canadian Government for a transcontinental line.

March 11.—The Canadian Parliament meets.

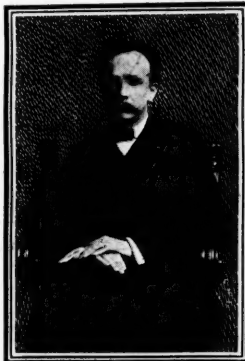
March 12.—The British census of the Indian Empire gives the population as 294,361,056, of whom 231,899,507 are in British territory.

March 15.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 282 to 271, adopts an amendment extending the period of suppression of congregational teaching from

March 16.—Under a ruling of Commissioner of Pensions Ware, all Civil War veterans sixty-two years of age are entitled to pensions.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

February 17. — The Albanian uprising against Turkey assumes serious proportions.



RICHARD STRAUSS.

(The German composer, now visiting the United States.)

five to ten years....The British ministry is defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 11, the Irish party uniting with the Liberals.

March 20.—The Japanese Diet meets at Tokio.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 19.—The Japanese cruiser *Akitsuishima* arrives at Shanghai. The Russian gunboat *Mandjur* remains anchored in Shanghai harbor.

February 20. — Some hundreds of Cossacks reach Chon-ju, south of the Yalu....Russia responds satisfactorily to the proposals contained in the note of Secretary Hay.

February 22.—Vice-Admiral Makaroff is appointed to the command of the Russian Pacific Ocean fleet.

February 23.—General Sakaroff is appointed Russian minister of war *ad interim*, while General Kuropatkin goes to Manchuria.

February 24.—The Japanese endeavor to block Port Arthur harbor by sinking four old ships filled with explosives. These vessels are sunk, but do not block the harbor....Mr. Hay is informed that the Japanese Government formally concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Korea, which guarantees the independence of Korea.

February 25.—The Japanese renew the attack on Port Arthur.

February 28.—Russia promulgates rules of war; coal and other kinds of fuel are declared contraband.

March 1.—The Japanese general staff sails for Chemulpho.

March 6.—Five Japanese battleships and two cruisers bombard Vladivostok at long range.

March 8.—Admiral Makaroff arrives at Dalny.... The Marquis Ito is appointed special Japanese envoy to Korea.

March 11.—The Japanese fleet bombards Port Arthur for four hours at long range; Admiral Makaroff reports that six Russian torpedo-boats from Port Arthur sink a Japanese torpedo-boat, suffering the loss of a destroyer.

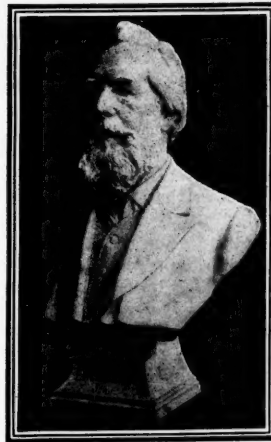
March 17. — The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer *Skorri* is blown up at Port Arthur by an unplaced mine.

March 18. — Marquis Ito visits the Emperor of Korea.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

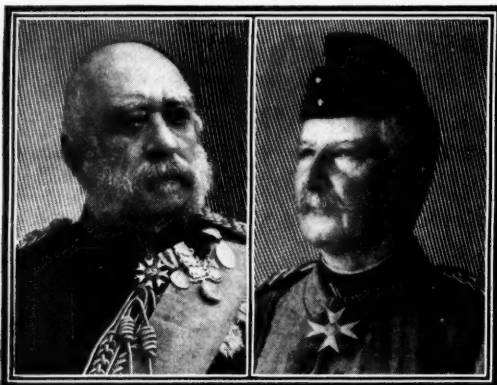
February 19.—Cash wheat goes to \$1.08 on the Chicago market.

February 20.—Rumors of European war complications cause the greatest panic on the Paris Bourse since 1870.... Fire in a Paris celluloid factory causes great loss of life.



ERNST HÄCKEL.

(Bust by Herold, unveiled on the seventieth birthday of the great scientist, February 27.)



THE LATE DUKE OF CAM-
BRIDGE.

(Former commander-in-chief of the British army, a grandson of King George III., and a cousin of Queen Victoria.)

THE LATE COUNT VON WAL-
DERSEE.

(Von Moltke's successor as chief of the German general staff, and commander of the allied forces in China in 1900.)

February 22.—The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, in the matter of the claims of blockading powers for preferential treatment of their claims against Venezuela, decides unanimously that Great Britain, Germany, and Italy have the right to a preference of 30 per cent. of the customs duties.

February 26.—Fire in the business center of Rochester, N. Y., causes a loss of \$2,500,000....Ratifications of the Panama Canal treaty between the United States and Panama are exchanged at Washington; President Roosevelt issues a proclamation putting the treaty in effect.

February 27.—The Wisconsin State Capitol, at Madison, is burned, entailing a loss of about \$800,000....An arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Spain is signed.

March 2.—The "Bates treaty" with the Sultan of Sulu is abrogated.

March 9.—President Roosevelt nominates John Barrett as minister to Panama, W. L. Russell as minister to Colombia, and Arthur W. Beaupré as minister to Venezuela.

March 18.—The bituminous-coal miners of the middle West return a majority of more than 30,000 against a strike.

OBITUARY.

February 19.—Henry Austin Clapp, the Boston dramatic critic, 60....Frederick H. Winston, formerly United States minister to Persia, 73....James A. Skilton, an early American exponent of the works of Herbert Spencer, 75.

February 21.—Ex-Congressman Gabriel Bouck, of Oshkosh, Wis., 75....Commander William P. Randall, U.S.N., 72....Dr. George W. Neville, a pioneer Union

leader in Missouri, 82....Owen Fawcett, the well-known actor, 66.

February 22.—Sir Leslie Stephen, the English author, 71....Rev. George A. Hall, State secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for New York, 67....Commander Martin E. Hall, U.S.N., retired, 57....William F. Pecher, the organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 72....Leopold Strouse, founder of the Semitic library of Johns Hopkins University, 60....Alfred Klein, the actor, 40.

February 24.—Charles F. Mayer, formerly president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, 70....James Parish Lee, inventor of the Lee rifle, 71.

February 27.—William S. Daniels, Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Republic*, 43....Barbara MacGahan, a well-known writer, 53.

February 28.—Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer, formerly commander-in-chief of the British army in India, 64....Edwin Franklin Abell, of the *Baltimore Sun*, 64.

February 29.—General Vannovski, former Russian minister of war, 82....Bishop Anthony Durier, of the diocese of Natchitoches, La., 72.

March 2.—Russell W. Davenport, of Philadelphia, a distinguished metallurgist, 55.

March 3.—Rev. William Henry Harrison Murray ("Adirondack" Murray), 64.

March 4.—Sir Joseph W. Trutch, formerly governor of British Columbia, 78....Rev. Eugene De Normandie, a well-known Unitarian clergyman of Massachusetts, 73....Rev. Francis D. McGuire, rector of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Albany, N. Y., 57.

March 5.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, who commanded the allied forces in China in 1900, 72....Ex-Mayor Nathan Cole, of St. Louis, 79.

March 8.—Robert Taber, the actor, 38.

March 9.—Former Justice Jackson O. Dykman, of the New York Supreme Court, 78....Lord Augustus Loftus, former British ambassador at Berlin and St. Petersburg, 87....Erastus Dow Palmer, of Albany, N. Y., one of the pioneers of American sculpture, 86.

March 10.—Representative George W. Croft, of Aiken, S. C., 57.

March 11.—Sir Herbert Harley Murray, former governor of Newfoundland, 74.

March 12.—Former Justice Sylvester A. Kellogg, of the New York Supreme Court, 66.

March 13.—Joseph Ludovic Trarieux, former French minister of justice, 64.

March 17.—The Duke of Cambridge, formerly commander-in-chief of the British army, 85....Dr. William F. Holcombe, one of the best-known physicians in New York City, 77.

March 18.—David Watson Stevenson, the Scottish sculptor, 62....Watson Ambruster, editor of the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*, 62.

March 19.—Thomas Lawrence Forrest, a pioneer Chicago banker, 85.

CARTOONS ON CURRENT TOPICS.



ON TO PANAMA.
From the Herald (New York).



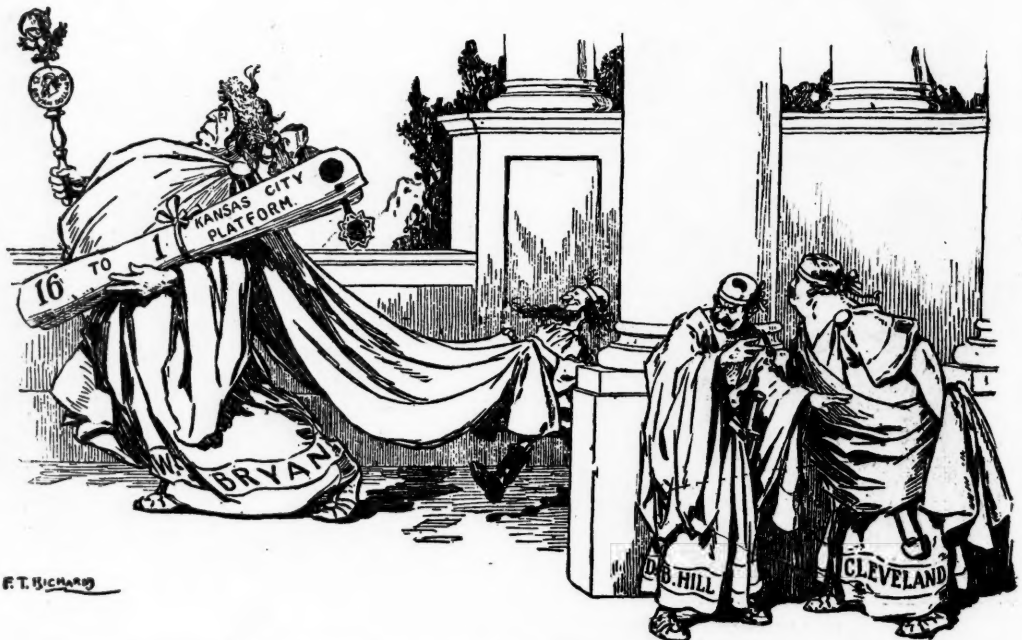
DOLLAR WHEAT.
The Minnesota farmer figures out what wheat would be worth in case of a world's war.
From the Journal (Minneapolis).



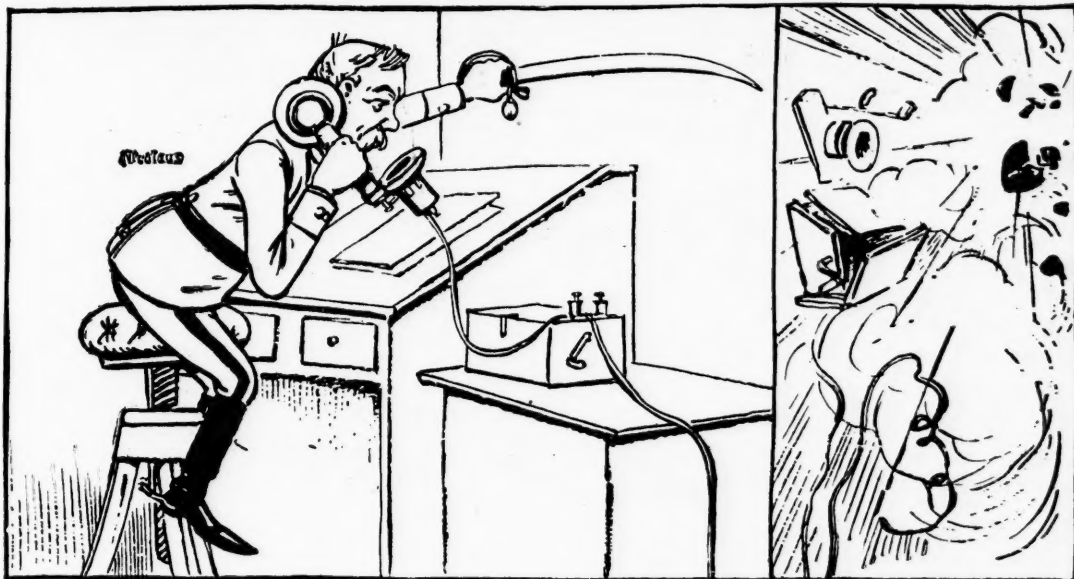
SURPRISING THE SOUTH AMERICANS.
From the Leader (Cleveland).



THE SNOWSTORM AND THE THAW.—From the *Evening News* (Detroit).



"Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed, that he is grown so great?"—From the *Evening Mail* (New York).



CZAR NICHOLAS, AT THE TELEPHONE (a German view of the situation): "Hurrah, my brave ones! Why do you cough so loudly? I cannot understand a word!" —From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



KOREA'S PLEASANT POSITION.
Whatever happens, Korea is bound to be trodden under foot.
From *Ullk* (Berlin).



FRIENDSHIP WITHOUT MUTUAL ADVANTAGES.
A German view of the Russo-German trade relations.
From *Wahre Jacob* (Berlin).



THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A French view of the natural difficulties encountered by the Russian and Japanese soldiers in the far East.

From *Journal Amusant* (Paris).



THE RUSSIAN ANGEL OF PEACE WITH HIS EMPTY POCKETS.

From *Jugend* (Berlin).

RUSSIA AND JAPAN CAJOLING KOREA.
From *Ulk* (Berlin).

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

If the fruits hang too high for the European powers, they say that their spheres of interest are not affected.

From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



SERIOUS FABLE: THE KITTEN AND THE BEAR IN WAR.—The brave kitten is awaiting the arrival of the bear, tired from the long wait, and as soon as he sees him, jumps on his back, saying: "The dominion of Korea is my home. If ever you walk upon it, Manchuria's wall shall bury you! I am but a poor kitten, but I shall find many true protectors; you, powerful bear will find but repulses and false promises."—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



JAP THE GIANT-KILLER.

JAP: "Well, I've got you in a hole all right. Now, mind you don't lose your head."
From *Punch* (Melbourne).



UNRUFFLED!

They thunder at the Bear from Japan and China, but he sits unperturbed in the midst of the Chinese honeycombs, of which he is so fond!—From *Hindī Punch* (Calcutta).

THE PANAMA COMMISSION AND ITS WORK.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

AT last the seemingly interminable period of investigation, agitation, and controversy is at an end, and the United States is going ahead with the practical work of digging the Panama Canal. President Roosevelt has named and the Senate has confirmed the Isthmian Canal Commission, the body which is to have direct charge of the gigantic enterprise. The members of the commission are: Rear-Admiral Walker, U.S.N. (retired), Maj.-Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A. (retired), both of the District of Columbia; William Barclay Parsons, of New York; William H. Burr, of New York; Benjamin M. Harrod, of Louisiana; Carl Ewald Grunsky, of California, and Frank J. Hecker, of Michigan.

This commission is essentially a body of engineers, six of the seven having distinguished themselves in engineering work. Rear-Admiral Walker, who was named by President Roosevelt to be president of the commission, is not an engineer, technically speaking, but he has had large experience with engineering operations. It is the prevailing opinion throughout the country that President Roosevelt was successful in getting together a most admirable and well-balanced

body of men for this important work. From the first, Mr. Roosevelt insisted that political considerations and political influence should have nothing whatever to do with the selection of members of the commission. He adhered to this policy throughout, resisting all the pressure brought to bear upon him in the interest of men favored by politicians. Indeed, in one case the President had as good as made up his mind to name a certain man, but the friends of this gentleman, presumably at his instance, wrote so many letters and telegrams in his behalf, and sent so many politicians to the White House to speak for him, that—he was not appointed. In choosing his men, Mr. Roosevelt did not stop to ask whether they were Republicans or Democrats; and to this day, probably, he does not know the political affiliations of all his appointees.

If not ideal—the best that could possibly have been found—the commission is sufficiently strong. In one or two instances, the President was unable to get the men he wanted. Engineers of the first rank earn large incomes. Uncle Sam is notoriously a poor payer. The President has fixed the salaries of the commissioners at \$12,500 per year, with an additional allowance of \$15 per day for all time spent upon the Isthmus. This will give them an average, perhaps, of \$15,000 a year, which certainly is not overgenerous to men of proved ability and established reputation.

THE PERSONNEL.

Admiral Walker has been associated with canal inquiries for many years. He was a member of the old Nicaragua Canal Commission. He was a member and president of the recent Isthmian Canal Commission, appointed by President McKinley, and authorized to investigate the Panama as well as the Nicaragua and other routes by a provision which was inserted in the act by the late Senator Hanna. Much of the skillful handling of the canal propositions by this commission, which led the French Panama company to reduce its price from \$109,000,000 to \$40,000,000, was due to the hard-headedness and clever diplomacy of Admiral Walker. That was a delicate period in the history of the negotiations, and a single mistake might have been fatal. Admiral Walker is probably more familiar with canal conditions than any other living American. He has made many trips to the Isthmus, and has

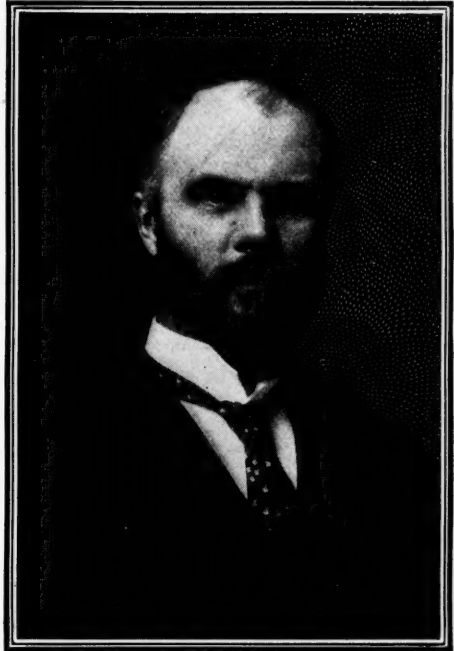


ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER, U.S.N. (RETIRED).
(Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission.)

personally inquired into all the routes and plans. He has virtually "lived with" the canal problem these last ten years. He is a strong executive, and a diplomatic manager of men.

Without doubt, the most distinguished engineer on the commission is Mr. Parsons. He won his spurs in railroad work in China for a syndicate of which the late Senator Calvin S. Brice was the head, but is best known as the designer of the subway in New York City for the Rapid Transit Commission, of which he has for several years been the chief engineer. His work in connection with the transportation problem in New York,—to-day the most difficult and complicated transportation problem in the world,—has been marked by a high order of ability and zeal. He may not have shown much originality, but it was not a field in which pioneering was desired. He is now recognized as one of the foremost transportation experts in the world, as is witnessed by the fact that he has been chosen an advisory member of the royal (English) commission which is to investigate and report upon the passenger-traffic problem of London. Mr. Parsons is young and energetic, and on the Isthmus will find a field for original and constructive work of a higher and more interesting type than he has as yet had to deal with.

Mr. Burr is also a distinguished engineer. His skill has been tried in a great variety of public works and never found wanting. He has the additional advantage of knowing the canal problem through and through, having served as a member both of the Nicaragua Com-



MR. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, OF NEW YORK.

mission and of the late Isthmian Commission. He has been all over the Isthmus, and has full knowledge of all the requirements of the situation.

General Davis is not only an engineer, but has had an invaluable experience as executive head of provincial governments, and it is President Roosevelt's wish that he be made virtually the governor and administrator of the canal zone. He was in charge of two departments in Cuba, was at the head of affairs in Porto Rico, and later was governor of Manila, and also of Luzon, in the Philippines. No other American has had as much experience of this sort as he, and President Roosevelt has doubtless chosen wisely in picking out this seasoned and trained military-civil administrator for the onerous and responsible post of governor of the Isthmus.

Messrs. Harrod and Grunsky are engineers of long experience, each an authority in his specialty. Mr. Harrod is a river worker, having been in charge of important operations on the Mississippi, while Mr. Grunsky is a mining engineer, and probably knows as much about the handling of rock as any other man in the country.

Colonel Hecker is not an engineer, but a business man. He has been associated with some large operations, and during the Spanish-Amer-



PROF. WILLIAM H. BURR, OF NEW YORK.

ican War was director of transportation for the Government under Secretary of War Alger. It is an interesting fact that Colonel Hecker is the only man whose appointment as a member of the commission was suggested to President Roosevelt by the late Senator Hanna.

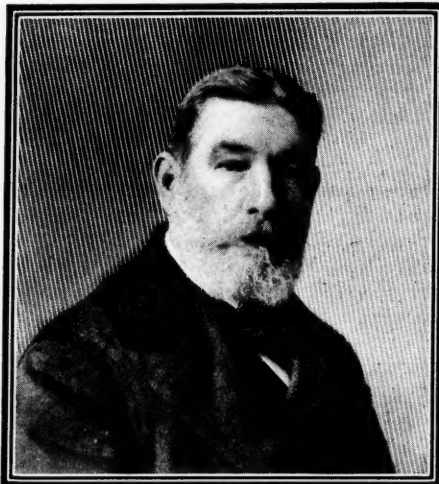
UTILIZING THE FRENCH PLANS AND MATERIALS.

With characteristic American promptness, the commission met in Washington, on March 22,—less than three weeks after its appointment and confirmation,—and arranged to sail for the Isthmus on the 29th, so that in the very month



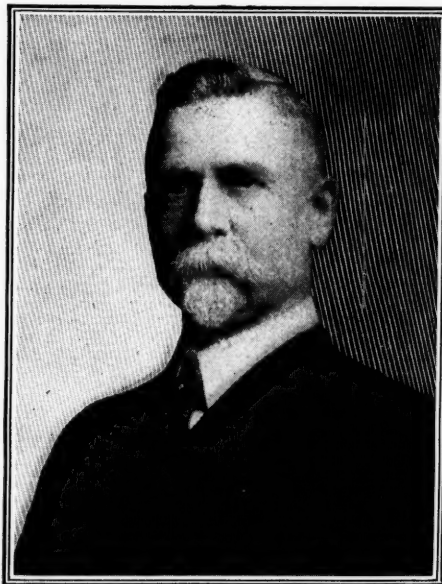
MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U.S.A. (RETIRED).

of their creation the commissioners had met, organized, and started for the scene of their future labors. The commission will have a look at the canal strip, which is new ground to all but two of them. They will study on the spot the plans and drawings purchased from the French company,—a set of drawings, maps, and specifications which must rank as the most voluminous and complete ever prepared for an engineering enterprise. The French have genius for that sort of thing, and their work in this instance has been pronounced little less than marvelous. If my memory is correct, the Walker Commission valued the maps and drawings of the Panama Company at a million dollars; and Admiral Walker, who is more familiar with them than any one else, says they are worth every cent of it. So far as plans are concerned, the commissioners will find much of their work



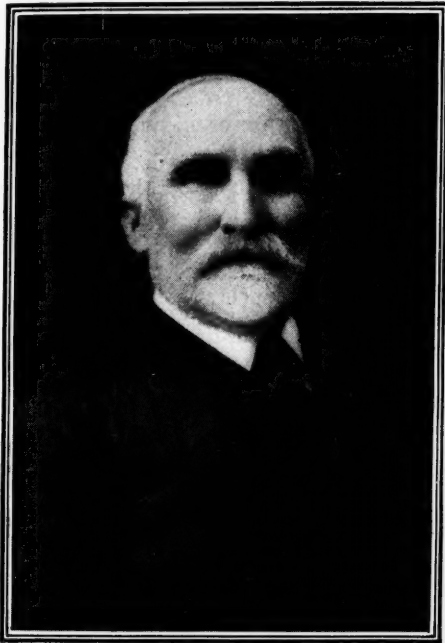
MR. BENJAMIN M. HARROD, OF LOUISIANA.

already done. One of the things they will have to decide is as to what extent and in what particulars they are going to depart from the details of the French project. Probably they will make some changes as to the Bahia dam, the location and character of the locks, and the disposition of the flood-waters of the Chagres River. But there should be no delay on this account in starting actual operations, because the digging of the canal proper can go on while these plans



MR. CARL EWALD GRUNSKY, OF CALIFORNIA.

are being perfected. In all estimates of the money and time needed for the completion of this enterprise, it should not be forgotten that so far as the excavation of the main channel is concerned, about 25 per cent. of the work is already done.



COL. FRANK J. HECKER, OF MICHIGAN.

During the next few weeks, the commission will determine how much of the machinery and appliances of the French company now on the ground are available for work in the future. Not much is expected from this source. While there are many valuable dredges and excavators, hundreds of locomotives and thousands of cars, the commission will regard itself as fortunate if it saves 10 per cent. of useful material out of the whole. But even that will be a nucleus to start with. The same is largely true of the buildings,—offices, hospitals, storehouses, etc.,—erected by the old De Lesseps company and its successor. Many of these costly buildings have gone to rack and ruin, and are now worthless. Others may be repaired. Here, again, is a nucleus which will save much time and not a little money in starting the first operations.

THE PROBLEM OF SANITATION.

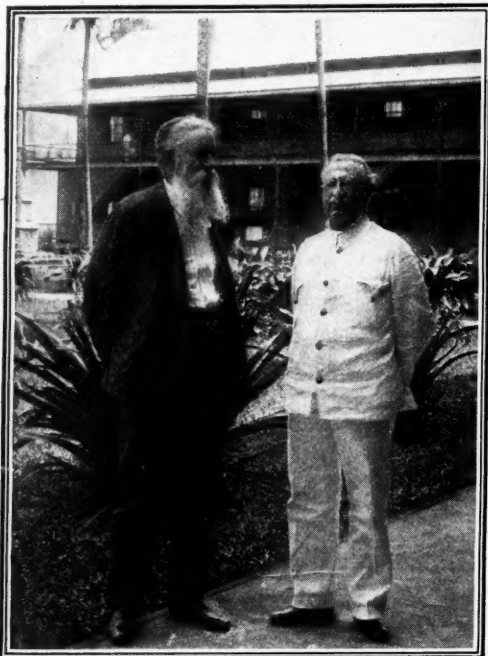
No more important subject than the sanitation of the Isthmus is to be taken up by the commission, and none other will receive earlier

attention. In fact, preliminary investigations in this line have already been made. The commission will send to the Isthmus Col. W. C. Gorgas, the yellow-fever expert of the army, who has done such excellent work in Cuba. He will study the local situation and prepare comprehensive plans for sanitation of the canal zone and of the city of Panama itself. Sewerage and drainage systems, and the introduction of an adequate supply of pure water, are held as imperative needs, no matter how much they may cost. Yellow fever is the plague most feared, but by improved sanitation and a thorough system of inspection, with occasional quarantine against La Guayra and other fever ports near by, there is little doubt that the health conditions among the many thousands of workmen who will soon be on the Isthmus may be made comparatively satisfactory. General Davis told a Congressional committee, a few days ago, that he thought the Isthmus could be made as healthful as Havana and other tropical cities, and that the Americans who go there need not suffer serious inconvenience if they only take care of themselves.

Dr. Spratling, brigade surgeon, who has been on the Isthmus with the American marines, reports that there has not been a case of yellow fever, malaria, or any other disease peculiar to the region among his men, and he attributes their immunity largely to the fact that they drink none but distilled water. He says the general health conditions along the canal route are very much better than they are generally supposed to be. Except at the ocean ends, most



MR. EDWARD C. O'BRIEN.
(Probable secretary of the commission.)



ADMIRAL WALKER AND CAPT. CHARLES COGHLAN.

(In conference at Washington Hotel, Colon, during the last visit of the former commission to Panama.)

of the route is well above the sea-level, and the danger of epidemic is small. Great care will have to be exercised at the termini; and among the things he recommends is drainage of the immense marshes near Panama and Colon, which breed billions and billions of mosquitoes. White men who have been on the Isthmus many years say that they have no trouble with fevers, but find it necessary to take good care of themselves. All the laborers now employed by the French company, four or five hundred in number, are Jamaica negroes, and their health is fairly good, considering their habits.

General Davis thinks that Chinese coolies would be the most effective and economical laborers that could be employed in digging the canal. There may be prejudice against the employment of Chinese which will result in

political agitation; but, as a matter of fact, white men cannot do the work, and it is a choice between Jamaica blacks and coolies. The latter are the more effective workers, and will take better care of themselves. General Davis believes that the sanitation of the Isthmus the first year will cost a half-million dollars, and that it will cost \$300,000 a year to police the strip. These figures suggest the magnitude of the undertaking upon which our government has entered.

THE QUESTION OF CONTRACTS.

One of the most important decisions that the commission has to make is as to how it will construct the canal,—whether it will do the work directly, as the Government carries on many river and harbor operations, under the direction of its army engineers, or whether it will let the work out to contractors. Opinion in the commission, so far as can be learned, greatly favors the contract method, and it is assumed that that method will be adopted. Then arises the question of how the work shall be subdivided,—that is, into how many contracts, and of what scope, character, and size. All these are details which the experienced men of the commission will have little difficulty in working out. Time will be required to allot the work into sections and to prepare the minute specifications which are absolutely indispensable to the advertising for bids and the letting of contracts. Hence, it may be six or eight months before some of the most important contracts can be let; and after they are let, more time will be required before the successful



TYPICAL HOUSES OF CANAL LABORERS IN PANAMA.



THE FAMOUS CULEBRA CUT, PANAMA CANAL, SHOWING THE EXCAVATION ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED.

bidders can assemble their men and machinery and start the actual work of construction. It has been suggested that the entire enterprise should be let to a syndicate of American contractors, who will be able to finance the operation on a large scale. Much is to be said in favor of this plan, as a contracting organization having the whole work in hand could in some respects probably work with greater economy than a large number of contractors. But it is certain that public prejudice would be roused against the syndicate method, for in that case people would ask, Why should the Government not carry on the operation itself, without giving the syndicate a chance to reap big profits?

The plan most in favor is to subdivide the work according to the special character of the parts and advertise for bids thereon, presuming that contractors who are specialists, as most modern contractors are, would seek out the lots to which their experience and machinery and implements are adaptable. There is a feeling among the commissioners that the project is too vast to be controlled from one head, and that the energies and self-interest of a large number of men accustomed to dealing with such work would be

more likely to secure effective results and rapid progress than any centralized control, whether retained in the hands of the commission itself or given over to a syndicate of contractors. It is also believed that individual contractors can find the means to finance their undertakings, and that economy of transportation and management will be as great under many masters as under one.

It is the desire of the American people, of President Roosevelt, and of the commission that the work be pushed with all proper expedition, and, above all, that there be no scandals connected with it. There is no reason why there should be scandal. And the contracting method,—the many specialized contracts,—offers the best assurance against fraud. The genius of Americans for organization, and for carrying on large construction works of all sorts, is proverbial the world over. There was no scandal attending the construction of the Chicago drainage canal, a work which cost one-fourth as much as the Panama Canal is estimated to cost. With the engineer commission selected by President Roosevelt to prepare the specifications, to let the contracts, and in the end to see that every requirement of the agreements is fulfilled by the

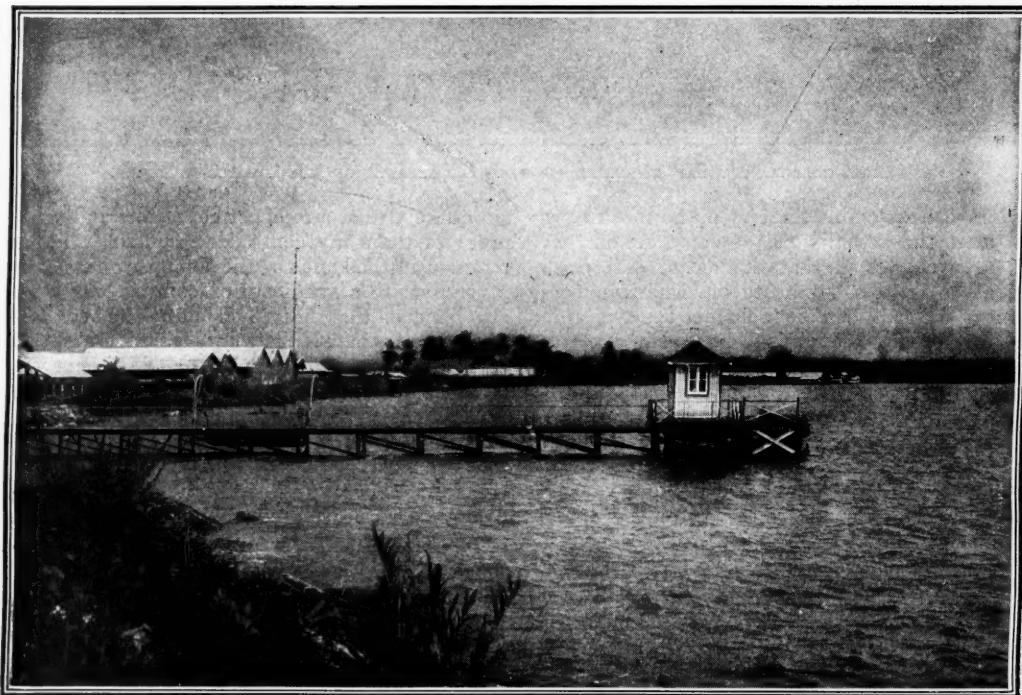
men who do the work, there is little chance for speculation or fraud to creep in. The country may feel reasonably sure that this greatest engineering work the world has ever known will be prosecuted to completion in an amazingly short time, considering its magnitude, and without any unsavory record such as that which attached to the De Lesseps *régime* in the old Panama company.

THE PROGRAMME OF CONSTRUCTION.

The work of constructing the Panama Canal will naturally be separated into three grand divisions, considered from the engineering and purely constructive standpoint. First is the comparatively simple matter of completing the excavation along the level stretches and including the famous Culebra cut, which, though a big operation, is not at all complicated or difficult. Second is the building of the Bahia dam, which is to create the interior fresh-water lake. This calls for engineering skill of the highest order, and it is possible that the commission may

decide to do this part of the work itself instead of letting it out to contractors. It is well known that this is the only phase of the project which gives the engineers any anxiety, for they realize its difficulty and delicacy. Probably, also, American workmen will be sent out to build this dam, as it requires the touch of skillful and experienced hands, and cannot be left to Jamaica blacks or Chinese coolies. The third division will be the construction of the locks and the harbors and piers at the ocean ends of the channel.

But apart from all this is the task of disposing of the flood-waters of the Chagres; the sanitation of the entire district; the drainage of vast marshes; the effort to mitigate the mosquito pest and danger; the introduction of an ample supply of fresh water; and the civil and judicial administration of the canal zone, with its population, a year or two hence, of perhaps forty or fifty thousand rough and ignorant people. It is quite apparent that the members of the Isthmian Canal Commission are going to have their hands full during the next few years.



THE MOUTH OF THE PANAMA CANAL AT COLON.

RUSSIA'S CIVILIZING WORK IN ASIA.

BY PROFESSOR G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

(Author of "Asiatic Russia.")

THE advance of the Russians into Asia is closely paralleled by that of the English and the French into North America. In both cases it was accomplished by adventurous explorers and pioneers whom the governments have tardily followed with their protection and support. The full development of the resources of North America was long delayed by physical conditions which could not be overcome with rapidity until steam had been introduced as an economical working force. Still, in America the great lines of drainage flowed unfettered to the sea.

But northern Asia, which invited colonists from Russia, was blessed with no such outlets to a navigable ocean. The internal channels of commerce in Asia are, however, of magnificent proportions. The Obi, the Yenisei, the Lena, and the Amur each drains a basin rich in agricultural, mining, and forestry interests almost equal to those of the Mississippi Valley; but they all flow into ice-bound seas, so that egress and access are practically impossible to ocean-going vessels.

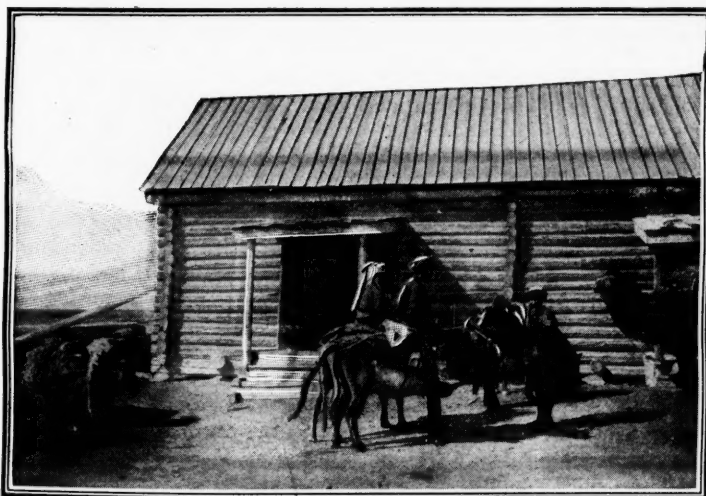
THE SIBERIAN SYSTEM OF POST ROADS.

But, in due time, the accompaniments of civilization followed the advance of Russian pioneers into this isolated region. In the early part

of the eighteenth century, all the principal settlements from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean were connected by postal routes, over which the distances were carefully measured. Where it was possible, these routes were broad wagon roads, twenty-one feet wide, over which officials, travelers, and immigrants could be transported at the most rapid possible speed by horses, and at very moderate rates. Indeed, the postal-road system of Russia, which was extended through Siberia, was the most perfect that had ever been devised before the invention of steam. I have driven fourteen hundred miles at a stretch over one of these post roads with great comfort, stopping nights at post-houses, so as to travel only by day in order to see the country, and yet averaging eighty-five miles a day. This was effected by changing horses and drivers at post-houses from ten to fifteen miles apart. For two hundred years, such roads have extended across Siberia, so that it was no unusual thing for a messenger under urgent orders to travel two hundred miles a day for a prolonged period of time. The stream of commerce that has poured through the central post road from China to Russia for the past two hundred years is surprising in its amount. The charge for horses, fixed by the government, was limited to less than two cents a mile; while in Scotland and England similar service, before railroads were introduced, cost more than twice that amount.

RUSSIA A PIONEER IN ESTABLISHING CHEAP POSTAGE.

One hundred and fifty years ago, letters were carried fifteen hundred miles in Siberia for a charge of only nine cents, and four thousand miles,—namely, from Moscow to Nertchinsk,—for twenty cents; while in England the charge for short distances on the island was twenty-eight cents, and in France twenty-five cents, for six hundred miles. Even as late as 1846, ten cents



Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co.

A RUSSIAN POST STATION IN TURKESTAN.

was charged in the United States for carrying letters all distances over three hundred miles. In 1731, a fortnightly mail was established between Tobolsk and Moscow, a distance of twelve hundred miles; while, at about the same time, mails were carried between New York and Boston, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, only once in two weeks. In 1784, the mail-carriers of England traveled at the rate of three miles and a half an hour, while in Siberia it was, for a considerable part of the route, from eight to ten miles an hour; two hundred miles a day being no uncommon speed. This establishment of rapid transit of mails and of cheap postage is one of the most important civilizing and humanizing missions of a government, and that priceless boon was given by Russia to northern Asia at a very early period of its occupation. In later times it has been supplemented by the railroad and the telegraph.

SIBERIAN LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

In the surprisingly short time of seventy years from Yermak's entrance to the valley of the Obi, Russian pioneers had reached the Pacific Ocean, and penetrated to the mouth of the Lena, and established important centers of civilization at numerous points which have continued to increase to the present day. Tobolsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Minusinsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Verkhne Udinsk, and Nertchinsk have behind them as long a history as Salem and Boston. While they have not developed in size like those early New England settlements, they can render an excuse for not so doing by pointing to the limiting conditions which have surrounded them, which even yet are only partially removed. But at Tomsk one will now find a university which will compare favorably with any in the United States fifty years ago. At Krasnoyarsk he will find a library of a wealthy Siberian, filled with many treasures which any European library would covet, but could not obtain. At Minusinsk, three hundred miles away from the Siberian railroad, is a museum which is the admiration of the world, where from the local collections the transition from the stone to the bronze and the iron age is more perfectly shown than anywhere else. In this collection are sixty thousand specimens well housed in a two-story brick building, and arranged and classified after the most approved methods, with an equally commodious library building adjoining it. All this has been accomplished by private subscription. And this is only a specimen of what is to be found in nearly every Siberian town of more than ten thousand inhabitants. The country abounds in museums and in people who are in-

terested in them. Minusinsk has but fifteen thousand people, but in the larger cities of Irkutsk and Khabarovsk, where branches of the Royal Geographical Society exist, the museums, though not so much specialized as this one at Minusinsk, are built and organized on a larger plan.

Irkutsk, nearly four thousand miles east of St. Petersburg, though containing only about sixty thousand inhabitants, has, besides its large museum, an elegant opera-house, vying, in proportions and fullness of equipment, with anything found in America outside of New York City. It has a public reading-room and a library containing books and magazines in all the leading languages of Europe. At Blagovyeschensk, on the Amur River, fourteen hundred miles farther east, in a city of thirty thousand, one will find, in addition to a well-equipped hospital and library and museum, a community of such high musical culture that a local society renders with ease and in most creditable style such choruses as those of Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah."

THE WORK OF RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS.

The enlightened character of Russian rule is strikingly illustrated in the attention given from the earliest times to the scientific explorations of the regions which have come under her influence. As early as 1733 an expedition was sent into Siberia under charge of the eminent savant, Messerschmidt, which conducted work continuously for ten years, obtaining most important results. In 1768, Gemelin, and the more distinguished Pallas, took charge of scientific expeditions for the exploration of the Aral-Caspian depression, and extended their investigations to the Altai Mountains and beyond, even crossing Lake Baikal and ascending the Selenga River as far as the Chinese border. The work of Pallas in this region, indeed, marks an era in scientific explorations, giving to the world a great enlargement of its knowledge in several departments of natural history.

At a later period, when Russian influence was established at Semipalatinsk, the Russian botanist, Sivers, and later the illustrious Humboldt, and several others eminent in particular lines of scientific research, were dispatched to extend the world's knowledge concerning the unknown regions upon the border. In 1856, M. P. P. Semenov was sent out by the Imperial Russian Geographical Society to explore the Ala-tau and the Tian-Shan ranges, resulting in one of the most valuable geological monographs that have ever been published. From 1868 to 1871, Professor Fedchenko, with his wife, was engaged in making a



Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE MUSEUM AT MINUSINSK (SIBERIA).

zoölogical collection in Turkestan. Their collection, in which are included fifty-seven thousand specimens, represented five thousand species. The building of the Trans-Siberian Railroad has been accompanied by extensive and careful geological surveys, resulting already in twenty-five illustrated quarto volumes.

Within the last five years two large, beautifully illustrated volumes upon the geology and natural history of Okhotsk and Kamchatka have been published by the government; while, almost immediately upon entering Manchuria, scientific men were set at work preparing volumes upon that region which bring its great resources to the knowledge of the whole world. At the beginning of this century, the Russian Government published the most important work on climatology that has ever appeared, incorporating the results of accurate observations over the largest land area belonging to any one government, covering in many cases a period of one hundred and fifty years, that being the length of time during which accurate observations bearing upon the weather have been kept at Yakutsk, Nertchinsk, and other distant localities in Siberia.

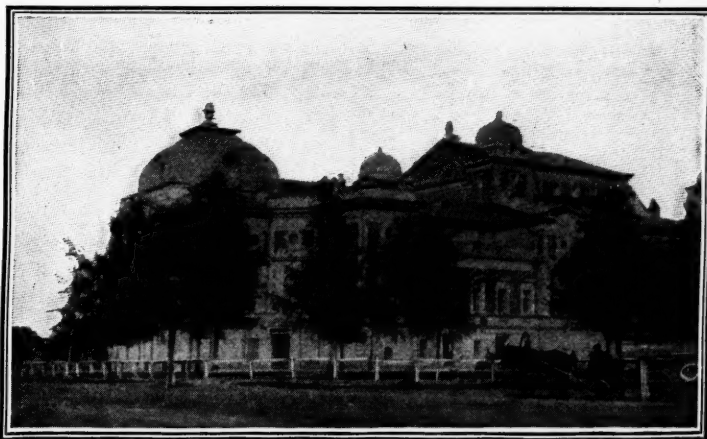
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

Unfortunate misconceptions have arisen from the exclusive association of Siberia with the exile system, whereas the exiles form but a very small part of the population. From the earliest time Siberia has been a favorite refuge for the dissenting Russian religious sects, whose members in

large numbers have sought freedom in the various provinces. These dissenting sects originated about the time of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and, though giving less attention to education than the Anglo-Saxon dissenters, have all their chief sterling moral qualities. They are industrious and economical, and strict observers of the precepts of the moral law. They abstain from the use of tobacco and alcohol, and have become the most prosperous element in the Russian Empire. Enrolled among them are a large number of the richest merchants of Moscow, many of the mining princes of the Urals, and, according to the best estimates, between twelve and fifteen million Russians, including most of the Cossacks of the Don. It is estimated that in Siberia there are fully half a million of these hardy, God-fearing pioneers. In Transbaikalia, they are really the predominant element, having gone there in large numbers, one hundred years ago, to occupy the richest farming land. In the province of Amur, they comprise 10 per cent. of the population, and own and control the larger part of the steamboats on the Amur River. To those who set a high value upon laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages, it will be interesting to know that in more than five hundred villages scattered throughout Siberia, it would probably be impossible to find either tobacco or alcoholic beverages of any sort on sale.

RUSSIAN VILLAGES REPLANTED IN SIBERIA.

The Russian population in Siberia now numbers not far from eight millions. It is much to the credit of the Russian pioneers that they have been enabled, for the most part, to live at peace with the natives, and to mingle with them on



Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co.

OPERA HOUSE AT IRKUTSK (SIBERIA).

friendly terms without amalgamation. In general, the Russian woman has emigrated with the Russian man, and so has secured the establishment of a household wherever a pioneer has gone. Even the wives of exiles have pretty generally followed their husbands, to be with them if they were allowed the freedom of the country, or to be on hand to join them so soon as they were free. This relative equality of women and men in the pioneer settlements of Siberia has been largely secured through the attachment of the people to the village commune, or "*mir*." Through this organization, it has been brought about that most of the emigration to Siberia has been, not by separate individuals and families, but by whole villages. Having sent its elders in advance to select an eligible location, and having accepted their report, the entire village would sell its property at home and move in a body to the new country, transferring thither its entire organization. Through this means the home institutions have been transferred with little change, and the interests of morality subserved in a very high degree.

In short, Russia is a highly civilized and Christian nation. Her expansion into Siberia and Turkestan has been for the good of those countries. Her mission has been to establish order, to develop the resources of the country, and to look after the general well-being of both the native population and of the new settlers that have crowded in. It should be noted, also, that the Asiatic provinces of Russia have been acquired by less bloodshed than those of almost any other European power, and that in their subsequent relations with the natives the Russians have been peculiarly fortunate in establishing good feeling.

WHY RUSSIA IS NEEDED IN MANCHURIA.

The entrance of Russia into Manchuria is in response to an almost irresistible demand. For two hundred years, Russian settlers have lived in large numbers upon the northwestern border of Manchuria, separated from it only by the Argun, one of the principal branches of the Amur River. For the last fifty years a Russian population has been gathering in large numbers upon the north bank of the Amur River, and upon the east side of the Ussuri, until a cordon of Russian settlements surrounds northern Manchuria upon three sides. During all this time the Russians have scrupulously observed the treaties with the Chinese Government, and have refrained from forming settlements across the line. While the north bank of the Amur was dotted with Russian settlements for a distance of two thousand miles, no Russian settlements were permitted

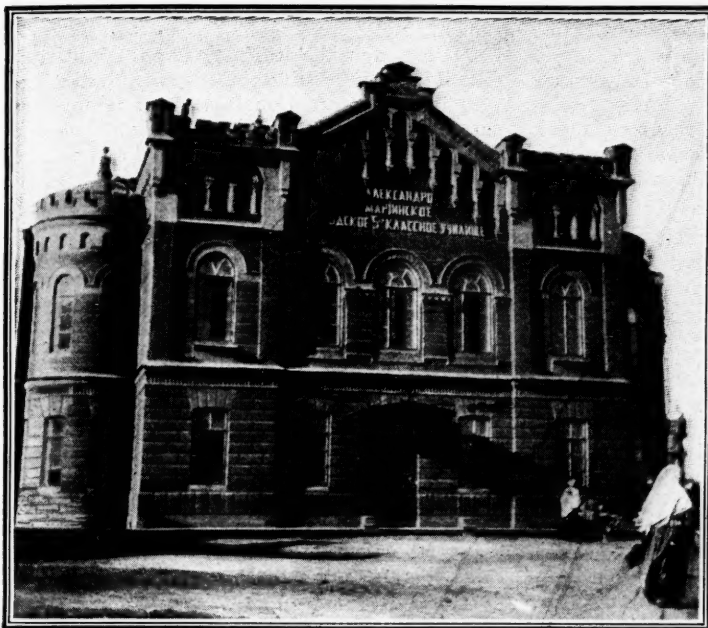
upon the south side, but the Chinese have freely passed back and forth, and large settlements have been permitted to establish themselves upon the north side, and to live there under their own regulations.

Manchuria, which is the present bone of contention, is large enough to be an empire in itself, being about ten times as large as the State of Ohio. If it were as thickly populated as Ohio, it would contain 40,000,000. But the estimates of its population range from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000, while the larger part of this number is in the southern and southeastern provinces. The vast territory in northern Manchuria, which lies between the Russian settlements, is thinly populated, not because it is destitute of agricultural and mineral resources, but because of the disorganized social and political conditions. The Chinese Government has never been strong enough to secure throughout this region the protection of private rights which is essential to prosperity. The "robber bands," of which we hear so much in Manchuria, have so terrorized the whole country that there was no inducement for the accumulation of property throughout the regions bordering Russian possessions, where these bandits have had freest sway; while in the southern and southeastern parts, almost the only protection secured by the property-owners has been that granted them by an organization of the "robber bands" into a trust, which has, to some extent, served the purposes of government.

The entrance of Russia into Manchuria follows, therefore, the well-recognized natural demand of more civilized and orderly communities to enter into the possession of adjoining territory which is not properly policed or developed by existing occupants and governing powers. The government of China has not done enough for the unsettled portions of Manchuria to give her any special claim upon the territory. In the main, the people have been left to protect themselves; so that the relation of the Russians to northern Manchuria is not much different from that of the people of the United States, a generation or two ago, to the fertile areas in the West

HOW SHE HAPPENS TO BE THERE—THE RAILROAD.

But Russia did not enter Manchuria by force. She secured the harbors of Port Arthur and Dalny by a treaty with China in time of peace. Later, she secured the privilege of building a railroad across Manchuria to these ports, which greatly shortens the distance from central Siberia to the ocean, and secures for the millions of Siberia an outlet to the world's commerce in waters that are free from ice. According to the provisions of this treaty, the Chinese Government



Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE PUBLIC CLASSICAL SCHOOL AT IRKUTSK (SIBERIA).

bound itself to give adequate military protection to the road; while the Russians bought the right of way, paying in all cases fair prices, and oftentimes exorbitant prices, and spending vast sums of money to avoid interfering with the cemeteries of the Chinese, which are so highly revered. The Russians were allowed to police the strip of land four hundred feet wide necessary for the right of way, and the squares needed for stations and repair shops.

Under the provisions of this treaty, about eighteen hundred miles of railroad were rapidly built, involving a vast expenditure of public money, and incidentally fostering the growth of great vested interests all along the line, and this without protest from any European governments, or even from Japan. It is estimated by Mr. Ugovitch, the engineer-in-chief, that public and private parties have already spent two hundred and fifty million dollars in building the road and establishing those institutions of various sorts which accompany Western civilization. In the city of Harbin alone, there has been gathered, in four years, upon the grounds purchased by the railroad, a population of sixty thousand, amply provided with churches, schools, hospitals, and a great variety of business houses, owned, it is said, largely by Siberian Jews. Forty thousand, however, of the population are Chinese, who have flocked thither to make it their busi-

ness center. So far as can be learned, the Chinese themselves, at least the intelligent portion of them engaged in business, look upon the advent of Russian influence in Manchuria as—what it is—a great godsend to the country. It has established order, and thereby opened an area nearly as large as the upper Mississippi Valley to the occupation of peaceful settlers and those engaged in every legitimate occupation.

Among the far-reaching effects of the Boxer revolution, some of the most important were the changed conditions which it brought about in Manchuria. In violation of the provisions of their treaty, the Chinese, instead of protecting the railroad, turned in and did their utmost to destroy it and all the vested interests

connected with it. This also let loose the "robber bands," which had been held in check by the presence of the Russians. As a consequence, the Russians were compelled to send troops in to restore order and to furnish that protection which the Chinese Government had promised to give, but was unable to afford.

A PARALLEL CASE—ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

Russia is in Manchuria in almost exactly the same way that England is in Egypt, and she would probably prefer to remain there, as England remains in Egypt, as "the power behind the throne," preserving the vested interests of civilization, while leaving the ordinary government of the people to the original occupants. Indeed, as already remarked, Russia has peculiar facility in dealing with native populations over which she assumes control, and everywhere she allows a large amount of local freedom when it does not interfere with loyalty to the central government. This appears in the preservation of the institution of the village commune throughout the empire, which, within its range (and it is a pretty wide range), is the most perfect remnant of a pure democracy that is to be found anywhere in the world. So in Turkestan, when once subdued, the Mohammedan population is allowed the utmost religious freedom consistent with good order, and is taking most kindly to Russian rule.

After the occupation of the region north of the Amur River by the Russians, the Chinese came over into the country in great numbers, and were permitted to continue the exercise of their own local government, until, during the Boxer revolution, the action of the Chinese Government shook the confidence, not only of Russia, but of the world, in her ability to maintain treaties in good faith. Russia might remain in Manchuria for its good, as England does in Egypt, if China should become able to reestablish the machinery of government and make it effective.

WHY RUSSIA COULD NOT EVACUATE MANCHURIA.

But, having entered Manchuria as she has, Russia is bound, both for the sake of protecting the vested interests which have grown up about the Chinese Eastern Railroad, and for the sake of the future of the vast population accumulating in central and eastern Siberia, to use all legitimate means to maintain her position and keep open the established lines of commerce with the outside world. Such being the case, it is difficult to see the justice of the harsh judgment which has been passed upon Russia for not, as the phrase has it, "evacuating Manchuria;" for her promises to evacuate have never been without the expressed or implied reservation always inhering in such promises, that the conditions should be such, at the appointed time, that the great vested interests involved should not be imperiled by the evacuation. It has seemed to her, and probably to all well-informed and candid observers, that the vested interests of Western civilization in Manchuria were too great to have been innocently imperiled by withdrawing Russian troops last October. Evidently China was not then able to repress the "robber bands" of Manchuria, and to afford the protection which she had promised to the railroad; while, at the same time, any one who was not blind to the facts could see that Japan was determinedly preparing for the encounter upon which she has just entered; so that the only feasible way of preventing an attack upon Russia's interests in Manchuria was to be so thoroughly ready that Japan would not dare to make the venture. The weakest point in all the Russian line is Newchwang, where the Russians were specially blamed for leaving troops. But if that were left unguarded, it would have been an easy matter for the Japanese to have cut the line of communication, thus isolating the Liau-Tong Peninsula from the main field of Russian occupation, and shutting her off from her natural outlet to the world. Apparently, the only road to peace for Russia was to prepare for war. But she was not sufficiently

prepared, and Japan has chosen its stern arbitrament.

In discussing the ethical demands of the situation, it is not needful to consider the fundamental principles of international law; but, taking these as they are generally recognized, and considering broadly the movement of social and political forces leading up to the present crisis in the East, it would seem evident that the conflict now going on was inevitable, and that our sympathies should be pretty equally divided between the contending powers. With Japan's increasing population and newly awakened life, the people could not be satisfied without a vigorous effort for territorial expansion; while the expansion of Russia in the direction of the Pacific, which has been going on for two hundred years, has been greatly accelerated by the discoveries and inventions of recent times; so that naturally she, like Japan, looked with covetous eyes upon the vast territory in northern Manchuria, which, owing to the misgovernment of the Chinese, was lying fallow. The Russian population had likewise this further excuse, that this unoccupied territory was adjoining her own, and was so situated upon the borders of the Chinese Empire that it was not really an integral part of it. As neither Japan nor Russia had any original, positive claim to the privilege of exploiting the territory, it is evidently one of those questions that must be settled in the best, or, if not the best, the only possible way,—that is, by the arbitrament of war.

At the present time, we are bound to consider the conditions as they *are*, and not as they *were* ten years ago or before.

It would seem that the reasonable way would have been for the two contending nations to have looked at the matter from a rational point of view, and to have effected a compromise by which both parties could have come to an understanding and lived peaceably together upon the Pacific coast. But the interests involved are so large and complicated that the intellect of the average man is not able to solve the problems arising. Any compromise which would have been made by either of the governments without a trial of arms would have been distrusted by the people at large of both countries. After Japan's elaborate preparation for war, no government could have maintained the confidence of the people without attempting to get more than the Russians were ready to grant. At the same time, those military preparations of Japan drove the Russian people to demand counter preparation on their part, so that negotiations, when entered into, could be conducted on equal terms.

A MODEL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.

BY F. H. STEAD.

MR. GEORGE CADBURY, English millionaire, capitalist, chocolate manufacturer, Quaker, leader in labor discussions, Quietist, and journalist,—it is a remarkable combination.

In 1879, the Cadburys, only moderately successful in their business, removed their factory from crowded Birmingham to a site five miles out in the country, to what is now the works and village of Bournville. Here the comfort and welfare of the workman, and especially of the workgirl, were so well provided for that it all seems too good to be true.

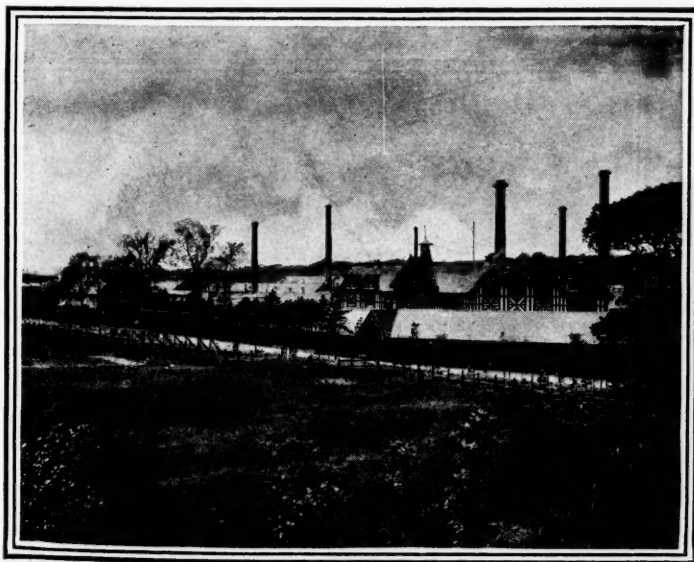
Through a rustic wicket, along a winding path, amid overhanging tree and shrub and flower, the visitor makes his way to the chief offices,—a range of beautiful rooms, two stories high, built in the chalet style, and in the summer time running over with flowers inside and out. The wonder grows as the entrance is found to be a fair sample of the interior. The dining halls are spacious, well lighted, and decorated with pictures and flowering plants. Across the massive mahogany counter only the best food is served, at cost price. The workrooms keep up the glamour. They seem designed to make a pleasure of toil and to idealize it. Not merely

in the great essentials of light and air and temperature, but in a thousand little things which reveal a constant and inventive thoughtfulness, the welfare of the worker is kept in view. The retiring room for girls who fall sick during work, with skilled nurse in attendance, is furnished tastefully and luxuriously. The thermometer of the workrooms is carefully consulted, and even in July coolness is maintained. The organization of the work, like the structure, has for its end human well-being not less than industrial efficiency. The eight-hour day has long been established. Workers are allowed to talk at their work, provided the tone of conversation be not too loud.

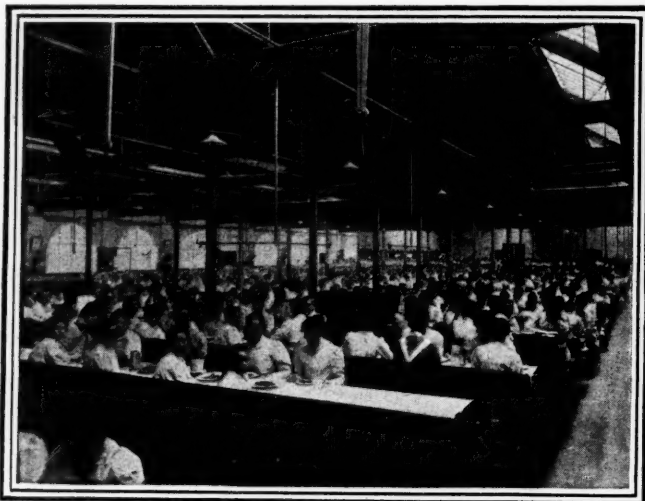
The women are all habited in white, a costume which at once makes cleanliness imperative and adds immensely to the æsthetic charm of the factory. There are twenty-three hundred women employed at Bournville, and the Cadburys have arranged that this great army of women shall be officered entirely by women. In the selection of forewomen, special regard is had to their moral and religious character. The general impression left on the most casual visitor is that the girls are happy at their work.

The sight of the largest workroom, bright and airy and spotlessly clean, with the women all in white, cheerily busy, their faces lit up by frequent smiles, seems to suggest that labor has been redeemed from its primal curse. Yet this is a giant factory, giving employment to thirty-six hundred persons.

These ideal works are set in idyllic surroundings. The beauty of the private park which formerly occupied the ground is sedulously maintained and enhanced; its stretches of grass and glades and streams are given over to the recreation of the workers. For the men, there are playgrounds, open-air bathing places, baths, gymnasium, and refreshment bar in a highly ornate pavilion. For the



BOURNVILLE WORKS—THE EXPORT OFFICE.



WORKGIRLS' DINING HALL, BOURNVILLE WORKS.

women, the provision made is one great poem of Christian chivalry. The old mansion to which the park belonged has been turned into a residence for some fifty workgirls who are orphans, or too far away from home to reside there. The old vinery attached is carefully cultivated, and the grapes grown there are taken to the sick among the workers. For visiting invalid employees, two trained nurses are regularly engaged. The grounds of the hall form the women's playground, with special facilities for gymnastic development. They have a rustic pavilion of their own, and a picturesque cycle-house.

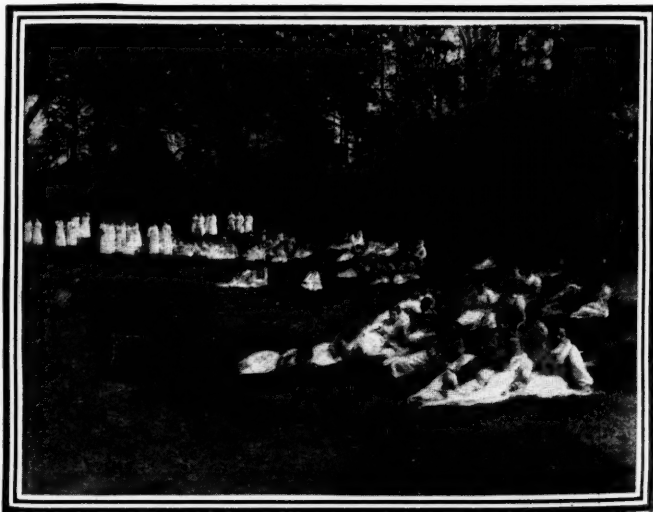
Everywhere there are proofs that Mr. George Cadbury and his firm take far more thoughtful care of their workpeople than most fathers do of their own children. Just as the firm has the best expert advice in chemistry and in color and in architecture, so Mr. George Cadbury has made a point of consulting experts in the much more important department of labor. He has sought the counsel of some of the best-known labor leaders—notably, Mr. John Burns. This unusual policy has been attended with the happiest economic as well as humane consequences. Mr. Cadbury believes strongly in organized labor: He has again and again intervened in industrial disputes with substantial help for the workers. He backed the Mid-

land miners in their fight for a "living wage," he liberally supported the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in its struggle for an eight-hour day, and he has openly sided with the Penrhyn quarrymen.

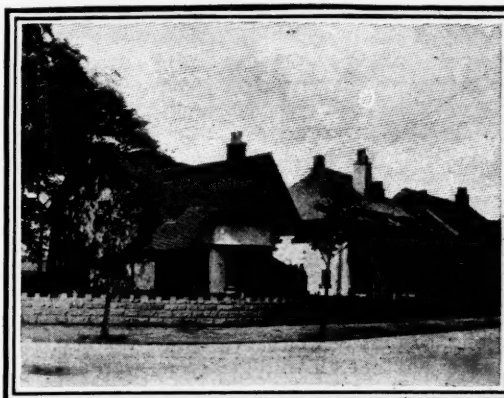
But it is on the crest of the housing wave that Mr. Cadbury has ridden into the mid-stream of the national life. How he has done so is suggestive both of the man and of the new age of which he is the pioneer. The old style of reformer would have built up a series of stately orations, closely reasoned, convincing, impassioned, or would have set the presses palpitating with lurid and brilliant articles fit to send the blood of the nation up to fever heat. The new style of reformer, typified by Mr.

Cadbury, does not trouble much with the rhetoric of press or of platform. He sets to work in a small way to do the thing that is needed; and when the thing is done and works, then he lets pen and tongue have play. His contribution to the housing question is the solid and accomplished fact of Bournville.

Bournville is a village paradise. It covers three hundred and thirty acres, and the beautiful cottages that line the winding road house nearly two thousand souls. Scarcely two houses are outwardly the same. Each workingman's cottage has been designed and developed with



WORKGIRLS IN THEIR PLAYGROUND, BOURNVILLE.



Corner house, Mary Vale Road, Bournville.



Cottages in Willow Road, Bournville.

GLIMPSES OF MR. CADBURY'S COTTAGES FOR HIS EMPLOYEES.

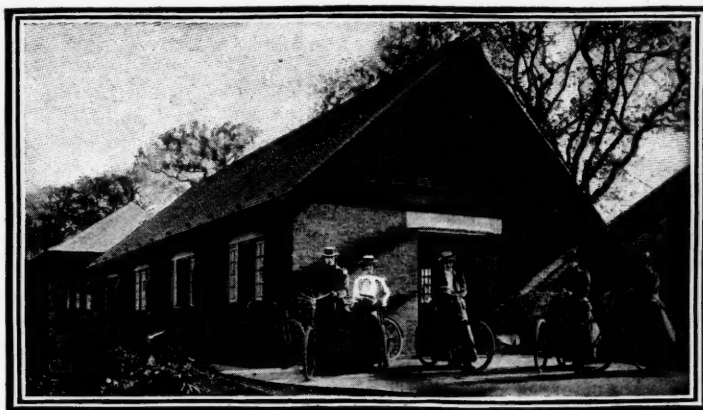
as much care as a rich man usually lavishes on his own mansion. The very shops are dreams of structural elegance. Each house is provided with a garden back and front, and a strip of orchard at the foot of the back gardens serves as a veil of privacy to each. The allowance of ground to each house is at the rate of six hundred square yards.

Mr. Cadbury found in his adult-school visiting that the workingman living in crowded towns had practically no interest provided for his leisure hours, except in the public-house. So he resolved that in his model village each workman should have his garden, which would provide healthy and humanizing as well as remunerative recreation for the whole family.

The land, with houses and shops upon it, valued at \$900,000, has been made over by Mr. Cadbury to a trust at present composed of Cadburys, but to be filled up as they drop out by nominees of the Society of Friends, the Birmingham Corporation, and certain district councils. The trust is both ground landlord and house landlord to the village. It gathers in rents (generally about \$1.50 a week) now equal to \$26,230 a year. After necessary expenses have been paid, the balance is devoted to building new cottages and beautifying the estate. As the

rent roll increases, the trust is empowered to buy land and erect similar model villages in any part of Great Britain. The work has been going on for several years, and the founder did not intend to call public attention to it for several years more, but the large housing schemes of the London County Council and other municipalities, as it were, compelled him to give the world the benefit of his experiment. The world has not been slow to profit by his invitation. All last year and this, a stream of visitors, of all grades, many representing great civic bodies, have gone to Bournville, and have come away lost in admiration at what they have seen.

Bournville is Mr. George Cadbury's "propaganda by deed." It is a transcript of his character.



BICYCLE STORAGE-HOUSE, BOURNVILLE WORKS, WITH FREE STORAGE FOR TWO HUNDRED MACHINES.

A GARDEN CITY IN ENGLAND.

BY WILLIAM H. TOLMAN.

(Director of the American Institute of Social Service.)

HOW many efforts have been made to overcome the terrible curse of unhealthy and unsanitary homes, with their menace to society! Efforts like the Peabody Trust in London, the Guinness buildings in Dublin, the artisans' dwellings in Liverpool, and the City and Suburban Homes Company in New York rise like lighthouses in the sea of immorality, degradation, and crime existing under bad tenement-house conditions. Thus far, efforts like these have reached only an infinitesimal fraction of the dwellers in the city. A new movement, however, has just come into existence which contemplates the building of a city in the country. This is no Utopia, no castle in the air, no ideal of a dreamer, but a company promoted to develop an estate of thirty-eight hundred acres between Hitchin and Baldock, two villages within an hour's ride by rail from London. This vast estate has been contracted for and purchased at an expense of \$750,000,—less than \$200 an acre. The site is traversed by two important highways; the Great Northern Railway, from London to Cambridge, runs through it for a distance of two and a half miles; it is within a mile and a half of the main line on the north and the Midland on the south.

Much interest is already shown in the garden city by manufacturers, who are thinking of acquiring sites, for they are beginning to realize that the city does not provide room for the healthy expansion of their business, to say nothing of the opportunity of providing bright and cheerful homes for their employees at a lower rental than the worst city slum, as well as the provision of small gardens, recreation grounds, swimming pools, and educational and social organizations. This fact has been successfully demonstrated by Messrs. Cadbury, Lever Brothers, and Milne & Co. Then, too, certain industries are being compelled to migrate from the dusty and dirty city to rural communities, among which may be mentioned Aylesbury, St. Albans, Dunstable, and Beccles, towns which a few years ago were merely villages.

The promoter of the garden-city idea, which is now being worked out through the first garden city, is Ebenezer Howard, whose London office was chosen by him for the glimpse it gave of a bit of grass and trees. I found Mr. Howard

genial, forceful, and "dead in earnest." In reply to my inquiry for the essentials of his plan and its inception, he said: "I'll tell you what we'll do. Next Thursday, I'll go with you to the site at Hitchin. Bring your photographer along, so that you may 'visualize' our site. At the same time, I will gladly answer all your questions."

The following week we went to Hitchin. In approaching the site, everywhere we found those beautiful English roads, smooth as floors, making riding, whether by carriage, bicycle, or automobile, an affair of the greatest comfort.

"Now you are fairly on the garden city," said Mr. Howard presently, as he called our attention to the rolling landscape and the diversity of meadows and woodland.

"You want to know about the beginning of



MR. EBENEZER HOWARD.

the plan? In 1890, 'Looking Backward' came into my hands. I devoured it at one sitting. I at once saw that it failed to connect the ideal with the present; in seeking the end in view, it



A TYPICAL RURAL SCENE NEAR THE SITE OF THE MODEL GARDEN CITY.

made no allowance for the intervening obstacles. I do not claim any originality for the idea of a garden city, but I did set before myself the task of bringing together all the essentials of this great problem, working them out with methods and means that are perfectly feasible under existing social conditions of to-day.

"My scheme was in process of making for a long time, as I was a busy professional man; but in 1898, I set it forth in a book called 'Tomorrow,' in which I advocated the building of a town in the heart of some English agricultural district, where the most approved sanitation and engineering should be devoted to securing the most healthy and beautiful conditions of home life. I demonstrated its economic, commercial, and financial feasibility, as well as the enormous advantages to the community as a whole, to say nothing of the social impulse to the nation."

"What now is your problem, Mr. Howard?" I asked.

He replied: "How, in the midst of country air and beauty, to create opportunities of profitable industry, prospects of advancement, and the delights of social intercourse,—how to combine the advantages of the city with those of the country; in fact, to bring about what I may call the marriage of town and country, from which union may spring a new hope, a new life, a new civilization."

"Manufacturers, coöpera-

tive societies, and private individuals will be invited to build factories, stores, and houses. Leases will be granted for these purposes which, while giving the fullest security to tenants for all improvements made by them, will secure to the community the increased value of the land, such increased value to be collected by the company and expended in local improvements. The company in certain cases, employers of labor, building societies, and private individuals, will build houses. A minimum space for a fair-sized garden to each house will always be allowed, and rigid restrictions against overcrowding will be enforced.

"The site of the garden city is purchased and vested in trustees, who will hold the land in trust, so that the increasing value of the land may go to the community. Each citizen, by paying to the trustees his rent, becomes his own landlord, and these rentals are to be used in repaying interest on the purchase money, for a sinking fund, in carrying out objects which elsewhere are defrayed by local taxation, and in the payment of taxes imposed by local authorities within whose area our site lies. In the garden city, the buildings will occupy only one-sixth of the area, thus giving opportunity for small farms, in order that the cultivators of the soil may be so near the city population as to benefit by their market for the produce.

"The wage-earners can secure a better home at less rent; there will be a saving of money, time, and energy in going to and from work;



MR. EBENEZER HOWARD'S LONDON OFFICE, NEAR CHANCERY LANE.



ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE OF TO-DAY.

milk, fruit, and vegetables will be cheaper, because produced on the community's own estate, thus saving in railway rates. As the system of distribution will be well organized, commodities generally will be cheaper. The worker, if he desires, can spend the time now wasted in uncomfortable, unhealthy traveling to and from work, in his own garden or allotment; and what he grows there will be an addition to his real wages.

"Though an industrial town, Garden City will be most desirable for private residents. The educational facilities will be good. The ample provision for open spaces, the freedom from smoke (regulations to this end being strictly enforced), and the healthy surroundings of their neighbors will offer great attractions. The town will be so planned that there will be no sites which are not healthy and desirable; but there will necessarily be choice sites, which well-to-do people can secure by paying a somewhat higher rate. So keen an interest will center in Garden

City as the birthplace of a great experiment that it will differ essentially from the ordinary dead-and-alive country town."

"What gave the great impetus to your idea? The purchase of this large tract did not come from the few friends who rallied about you in those early days."

"A conference early in September, 1901, at Bournville, where Mr. George Cadbury has built up an industrial garden city, enabled our friends to realize just what we wanted to do on a large scale, as they saw the beautiful cottage homes with their gardens, showing that these ideas had actually been realized in mortar and bricks."

So much for the origin, growth, and scope of the idea promulgated by Mr. Howard. Its concrete realization and the working details are duly set forth in a formal prospectus issued early in last September. The capitalization has been placed at \$1,500,000, with 59,400 shares at \$25 and 3,000 at \$5. On the directorate are well-known industrial leaders, like Cadbury,



A VIEW ON THE SITE OF THE NEW GARDEN CITY.

Lever, Idris, and Neville, K.C. The population of the garden city will be limited to thirty thousand, retaining the greater part of the estate for agricultural purposes, with cumulative dividends of 5 per cent. per annum.

The company will themselves undertake, or procure on the lowest possible terms, the supply of power, light, and water, while the control of the town site from its commencement will permit of ample open spaces and allotments at a low price.

The directors,—with the exception of Mr. Howard, who will be the manager,—serve gratuitously. As they say: "Imperialism abroad and progress at home seem an empty mockery in the face of physical degeneration, the existence of which in our great towns is incontrovertible. Sound physical condition is surely the foundation for all human development, and the garden city contains all the elements of success that

will lead to a redistribution of the people upon the land, in which, and in which alone, as they believe, is to be found a solution of the problem, how to maintain and increase industrial efficiency without impairing the national physique."

Manufacturers and coöperative societies will share in all the advantages, and will have special inducements offered to them. A railway siding will be brought to their doors, and thus economies effected in terminal charges, in cartage, and in other ways. They will secure cheap motive power and light, abundance of water, and a site which would admit of the expansion of their works. Uninterrupted light and air would be secured by an agreement in the leases, and special advantages, no doubt, be afforded to trades requiring pure air and freedom from smoke. Those who take part in the experiment will also, by that very fact, secure an excellent advertisement for their products.

SCHOOL GARDENS IN GREAT CITIES.

BY HELEN CHRISTINE BENNETT.

(Member of the Committee on Industrial Education of the Public Education Association of Philadelphia.)

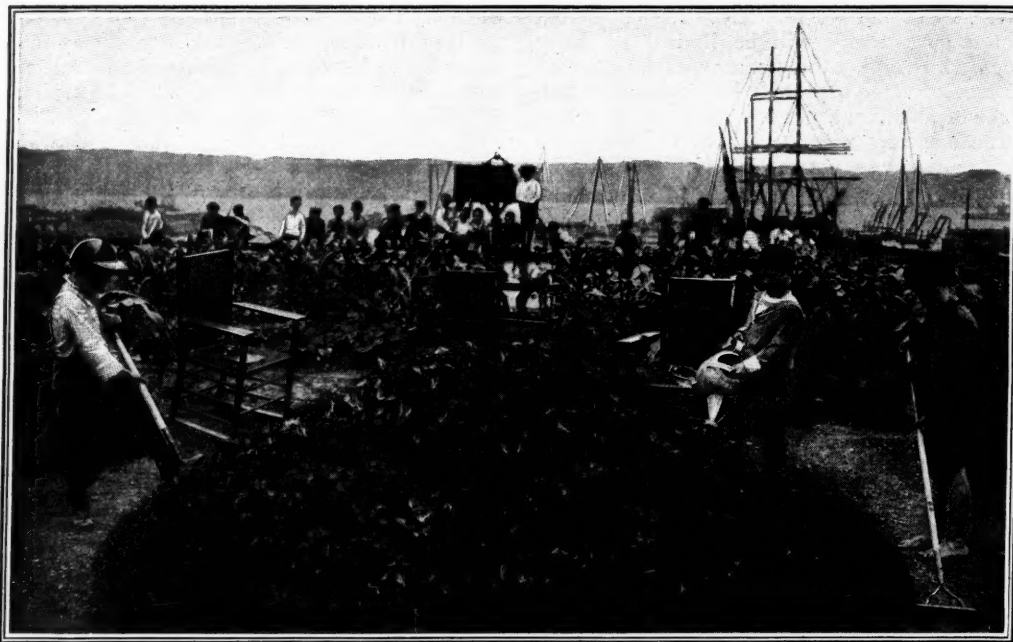
FACING the Hudson, on the west side of New York City, is a piece of condemned land awaiting improvement, ironically called De Witt Clinton Park. The most vivid imagination could not have conceived a more desolate spot than this was in the summer of 1902. Approached from the east, through filthy streets crowded with noisy, dirty urchins, it loomed up a dark blot upon the beautiful background of cool river, green hills, and blue sky. Rows of tumble-down houses, disused carts, piles of rubbish, stones, rags, and litter, among which the children played, made even the streets seem neat and orderly by comparison.

In the center of this plot of ground, it was evident that something of more than ordinary importance was occurring. The air was black with flying missiles, while excited groups of children ran hither and thither. To all inquiries came the reply, "We are getting ready for our farm." The idea of a farm in that unfavorable spot might have made the inquirer slightly skeptical; but had he stayed to see, the changes wrought were little short of marvelous.

The children's ready hands, assisted by those of older brothers and sisters, and by workmen from the Park Department of Manhattan, accomplished wonders. Stones and rubbish vanished.

The hard earth yielded to the plow and harrow. Load after load of rich loam was brought. A fence enclosed the selected space. Walks were laid out, and plots marked, and after days of earnest work, the "farm" was ready to receive the seed. Twenty-five children filed in at the gate and received a practical lesson in planting from the gardener. Teachers meanwhile registered names and properly tagged each "farmer." These tags, upon each of which the name of the child and the number of the plot assigned were registered, were certificates of ownership to be presented at the gate as a pass to enter. The lesson over, the children marched to their respective plots and planted the seeds given to them as they had been shown how to do by the gardener. New groups followed them, and soon in that desert waste rose an oasis of living green, orderly, neat, and picturesque,—the first Children's School Farm in New York City, conceived and directed by Mrs. Henry Parsons, a member of the Local School Board of the Eleventh School District of Manhattan.

One hundred and twenty-five farmers cared for their plots during the first season, but in the following spring, so many requests for "farms" were received that the park authorities decided to enlarge the space allotted, so that nearly three



THE BOYS' SECTION OF THE SCHOOL GARDENS, DE WITT CLINTON PARK, ON THE WEST SIDE, NEW YORK CITY.

hundred boy and girl farmers, varying in age from eight to eighteen years, were happily employed during the second summer,—that of 1903. Through the long, hot days of July and August, you might see them watering, weeding, hoeing, or quietly sitting around the central flower plot listening to a nature-study talk by the attendant teacher. Improvements upon the surrounding land followed rapidly in the wake of those upon the farm. Toward the east, the park department had placed a huge open-air gymnasium and playground. Toward the west, a tiny country-seat with a 12 by 18 foot farmhouse, a green lawn and flower-beds, a pavilion, a pig-pen, and a chicken-house had been added to the farm property. Still farther west stood a sand tent, and a second canvas formed a resting-place for tired mothers. A typical afternoon might have shown eighty or a hundred children busy in the garden; in the pavilion, a sewing class and a group weaving baskets for farm produce; in the tiny house, tea being served by neatly aproned housekeepers, while on the lawn the boys played croquet.

During September, groups of children from neighboring kindergartens flitted through the garden in the mornings, while the proud owners appeared when school hours were over, basket or bag in hand, ready to carry home their harvests and spade over their plots, leaving them clean and

neat, prepared to defy winter's coldest blast. As order emerged out of chaos, as stones and rubbish disappeared, the restless, careless horde of children grew daily more quiet and gentle. The wilderness that blossomed as the rose was not only the oasis in the desolate waste of ground, but also the hardened little lives, now softened by God's wholesome sunshine, the careless hands that grew tender with the delicate blossoms, the wayward feet that learned to run the narrow paths without swerving to right or left, the half-opened eyes, before seeing naught but the factories around, now dimly descrying the Hudson and the light on the hills beyond.

The history of the making of the New York garden is that of gardens in many cities. Back yards are no longer unsightly. In some cases, the stone flagging of the school yard has given place to miniature gardens of great beauty. Bare lots have become beautiful, and hundreds of boys and girls have grown daily stronger, happier, and better.

Historically, gardens for instruction have been an educational factor for many centuries. Nearly twenty-five hundred years ago, Persian boys received instruction in agriculture and horticulture, in gardens set apart for that purpose. Through the Middle Ages, gardens for educational purposes existed throughout central Europe. The first definite movement toward estab-

lishing *school gardens* was made in Austria, in 1869, when a law was passed instituting gardens in connection with all schools in country districts.

Statistics upon this subject are hard to get, but an idea of the extent to which this branch of education is carried in European countries may be obtained from the statement that in Austria there are no less than eight thousand school gardens; in Sweden, two thousand and sixteen; while in France, practical gardening is taught in twenty-eight hundred primary and elementary schools.

EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN CITIES.

America has only begun to realize her opportunity in the value of school gardens as an educational force among the thousands of children in her crowded cities. An effort is being made to attract the attention of educators to the "Model School Garden" which, directed by Mr. Herbert J. Hemenway, of the Hartford School of Horticulture, will be a most attractive feature of the world's fair at St. Louis. If the Public Education Association of Philadelphia succeeds in its effort to have at least one school garden opened in the summer of 1904, the garden movement will have been at least inaugurated in four great Eastern cities,—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington.

The first school garden in America was started in Boston, by Mr. Henry S. Clapp, in 1890. The garden was originally intended for wild flowers, and so well has the work succeeded that at the present time it includes more than one hundred and fifty native wild plants. In 1901, a large vegetable garden was added to the flower garden. Last season, Boston had sixteen of these gardens; and with only this small number, Boston is yet far ahead of other cities in America in the school-garden movement.

The work at the Hartford School of Horticulture, under its capable director, Mr. Hemenway, has attracted considerable attention. Boys and girls come from the city to care for their gardens, of which last season there were one hundred and sixty-three, with the supply still far short of the demand.

At the Massachusetts State Normal School, at Hyannis, Mass., a portion of the campus was converted into a garden, which, from a commercial standpoint, was ably conducted. Each pupil was provided with a blank-book, into which he copied bills of the produce sold, the deposits at the bank, and the checks drawn.

While not connected with any educational institution, the boys' gardens of the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, Ohio, have

been most important in the results that they have effected. The gardens here are 10 by 130 feet, or larger, and have a certain commercial importance. As an example of what can be done with a garden of this size, "one boy provided a family of five with vegetables during the entire season, and in addition to this, made five dollars." A competent gardener instructs the children in their work. There are various gardens in other cities in connection with schools or settlements, but the work is extremely irregular.

An idea of the cost of maintaining a school garden of one-half acre, for two hundred and fifty children, during the first season may be obtained from the following rough estimate given for Philadelphia:

Preparation of ground, including fertilizers.	\$ 35.00
Fencing, tool-house, and tools.....	225.00
Literature, insect mounts, materials for simple experiments.....	10.00
Seeds and plants.....	30.00
Total.....	\$300.00

THE WORK OF SUPERVISION.

This estimate does not include the salaries of the attendant teachers and the gardener or laborer. Trained teachers are more valuable than agriculturists without knowledge of pedagogical methods. Teachers not versed in agriculture may be supplemented by a good gardener; if, however, the teachers do understand gardening, a laborer may take the gardener's place. This man occupies an important position in the work. He supplies the place of a janitor, and assists the children in any work that is too heavy for them, such as breaking up earth with a pickaxe or managing a fifty-foot hose. During the early summer and fall, when the children are at school most of the day, he acts as a watchman, sending away truants; and during this time, when weeds grow rapidly and the children's hours of work are few, he also assists in keeping the garden clean.

The supervisor of the garden must be a competent teacher. She should be a woman that is capable of supervising and directing the work of preparing the ground, laying out plots, and erecting buildings. As she will necessarily have to plan the laying out of the garden and direct both children and workmen, some knowledge of surveying, plotting, and draughting is indispensable to her. Upon the supervisor also falls the duty of engaging workers and the responsibility of overseeing each step. She must make the estimates and purchases of seeds and plants, and the whole government of the practical gardening is to be planned by her. In addition to this, she usually gives daily nature-



GIRLS AT WORK IN THE SCHOOL GARDENS, DE WITT CLINTON PARK.

study talks, which must be adapted to the varying ages of the children. As harvesting progresses, accurate records of produce per child, the attendance of said child, and the effect of the work upon his physical, mental, and moral being must be registered. All of these steps are worth while, because gardening is yet in its infancy, and because statistics must be obtained with which to convince those that are as yet unwilling to embrace the idea of its merit. Such individual records, kept for two hundred and fifty children, to be afterward added, balanced, and the average found, more than fill the teacher's time during the hours in which the children are at school. Many interruptions to this work occur in the form of visiting classes, to which the supervisor explains the work of the garden. To have seeds planted and brought to maturity means an early start to the garden. The proper period for a garden is from May 15 to October 15. The work of the supervisor, however, begins the first of May, with the original plotting and planning, and extends until about a week after the garden closes. It is only finished when a record of each day of the summer's work has been completed. The assistant teacher is needed only in the afternoons and on Saturdays, during the spring and fall, when children attend only after school hours, but during the vacation period she is needed for the entire day. The laborer is indispensable throughout the entire six months that the garden is open.

Trained teachers are somewhat difficult to find. Both Boston and Washington have foreseen this difficulty, and are preparing young women for garden work,—Boston by means of the Science Department of her Normal School, and Washington by a special course for normal students, given at the school by Prof. S. C. Corbett, horticulturist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In Porto Rico, where school gardens are maintained by the United States Government and are connected with every public school, teachers are regularly trained for the work in a course of theoretical and practical lessons on agriculture.

NATURE-STUDY MATERIAL FOR SCHOOL WORK.

The Public Education Association of Philadelphia has been conducting correspondence upon the subject of school gardens. The letters received seem to show that gardens have been connected more frequently with public schools than with private institutions, and that while the work has never been compulsory upon either teachers or pupils, giving as it does healthy out-of-door study, it has proved a popular novelty wherever undertaken. Unfortunately, the lack of space in great cities restricts the privilege of practical gardening to a comparatively small number of schools. A similar reason, with the consequent dearth of accessible material, has been given for the lack of properly conducted nature-study in our public schools. In this re-

spect, Europe is far ahead of America. In Berlin, for instance, there are special gardens, maintained by the municipality, in which flowers, shrubs, and vegetables are grown in order that specimens required may be daily picked and sent in wagons hired by the city to those schools so situated that gardening is an impossibility for them. It has been suggested and advocated by at least one associate superintendent of schools in New York City, Mr. Gustave Straubenmüller, that a portion of Central Park be set aside for this purpose, and that specimens from its school

garden be then sent daily to schools in Manhattan. Other parks that are used little by the public might fulfill a similar function. At present, this seems to be the only solution of the problem of supplying schools with proper materials for nature-study. As a new idea, this may seem preposterous; but the day of experiment is past,—nature-study and gardening have become important educational factors, and thinking men and women are devising means to bring them within reach of every child in the public schools.

THE YELLOW-PINE LUMBER INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH.

BY W. WATSON DAVIS.

RUSSIA leads the world in the planting of forests; the United States, in their wholesale destruction. Yet this vast destruction means vast wealth to the nation, and is the result, in part, of that cry going up over the entire civilized world, "More wood."

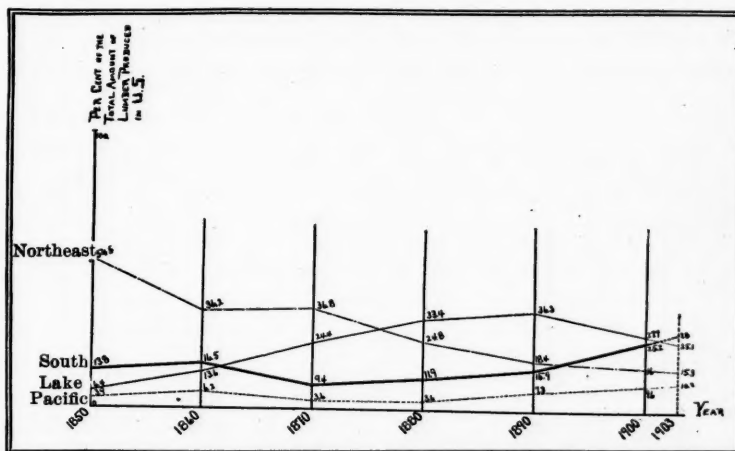
Few Americans,—in fact, few lumbermen,—realize the extent of the lumber industry of this country. We read with wonder the value of the iron, the coal, and the petroleum produced in the United States. Likewise, the production of American gold and silver means tremendous wealth. The vastness of the wheat crop is almost beyond conception. Yet the value of all iron, coal, petroleum, gold, silver, platinum, nickel, aluminium, zinc, lead, copper, and wheat produced in the United States during 1895 was \$116,000,000 less than the value of the timber crop five years earlier.

In 1900, lumbering ranked fourth among the great manufacturing industries of America, exceeding even the leader, iron and steel, in the number of men employed and the capital invested. In America, this industry is more highly developed than in any other part of the world.

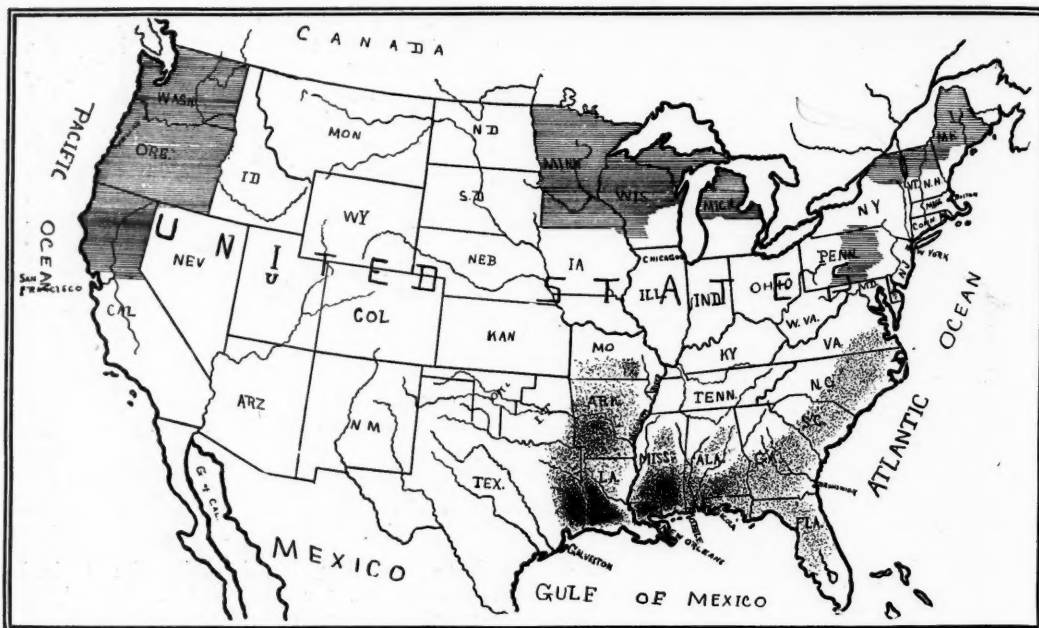
There are four distinct

lumber-producing districts in the United States,—namely, the Northeastern, comprising the northern New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania; the Lake, comprising the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota; the Pacific, comprising the States of Washington, Oregon, and California; and the Southern Yellow Pine, included in eleven States,—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

Of these four lumbering districts, the Southern to-day stands first. Here are situated 43 per cent. of the sawmills, here is employed 50



A DIAGRAM SHOWING PROGRESS AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE, COMPARED WITH NATIONAL OUTPUT, OF THE FOUR GREAT LUMBERING DISTRICTS IN THEIR COMBINED LUMBER PRODUCT.



A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE FOUR GREAT LUMBER-PRODUCING DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF YELLOW-PINE TIMBER IN THE SOUTH.

(Approximately speaking, the stand of yellow pine per acre is about as follows: Florida, 2,500 feet; Alabama, 5,000 feet; Arkansas, 5,000 feet; Mississippi, 8,000 feet; Louisiana, 8,500 feet; Missouri, 4,000 feet; Texas, 8,000 feet; North Carolina, 4,000 feet; South Carolina, 4,000 feet; Georgia, 4,000 feet; and Virginia, 3,500 feet.)

per cent. of the labor, here is produced 28 per cent. of all American lumber and 37 per cent. of American lumber manufactured from coniferous trees, and here is the region which at present is taking the greatest strides forward in development.

The most important timber of this section is yellow pine. All other varieties, taken together in comparison, form only a small aggregate.

In all sections, with all varieties of timber, lumbering consists of four grand stages,—timber, logging, manufacturing, and the market. To obtain a clear idea of the industry, it must be considered separately under these heads, which deal, respectively, with the standing raw material, the gathering of this material, the converting into the finished product, and the selling of this product.

THE STANDING TIMBER.

The amount of standing yellow-pine timber in the South was estimated by the Government, in 1900, to be 300,000,000,000 superficial feet. This seems rather excessive when judged in comparison with other estimates by practical and well-posted Southern lumbermen. There is much reason for believing that the fullest figures

on this subject would at present be less than 200,000,000,000 feet.

Mr. R. A. Long, of Kansas City, an acknowledged authority on standing timber in the South, in 1902 estimated the amount of Southern yellow pine to be 187,250,000,000 feet. This was over a year ago, and each year means the destruction of large tracts of forest. Therefore, only taking into account timber-land with enough timber growing on it to be considered of profitable development by present methods, there are to day, in round numbers, 32,000,000 acres of yellow pine, with a total stand of not far from 177,000,000,000 superficial feet.

The distribution of this timber is approximately as follows:

State.	Number of acres.	Number of superficial feet.
Alabama.....	2,250,000	11,250,000,000
Arkansas.....	2,000,000	9,000,000,000
Florida.....	5,000,000	12,500,000,000
North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia.....	7,000,000	28,000,000,000
Mississippi.....	5,000,000	40,000,000,000
Louisiana.....	4,500,000	38,250,000,000
Texas.....	4,500,000	36,000,000,000
Missouri.....	1,500,000	2,000,000,000

Thus, it is seen that the bulk of the timber lies

in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. In these States, the timber is thickest, averaging about 8,500 feet per acre in Louisiana, and slightly less in the other two States.

As a region of standing coniferous timber, the South holds second place, as shown by this table :

Pacific coast.....	575,000,000,000 feet.
South.....	177,000,000,000 "
Lake region.....	65,000,000,000 "
Northeast.....	50,000,000,000 "

The Pacific is certainly the leading lumber district of the future ; the South of to-day, and the other two,—the Lake and the Northeast,—are fast becoming the regions of yesterday.

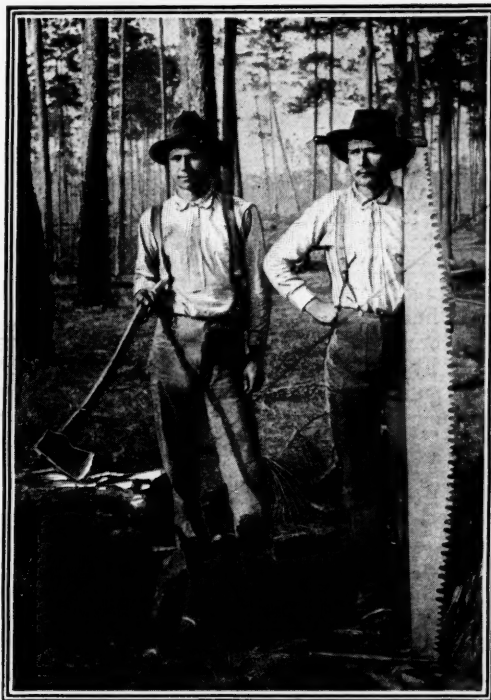
From present prospects, it will not be very long before the South also will become a back number. "In five years," says an eminent authority, "the amount of white pine produced will have been reduced to 1,500,000,000 feet annually. Of this deficiency, yellow pine should supply at least 60 per cent., or, in round numbers, 1,000,000,000 feet." Now, the present amount of yellow pine cut per annum is 9,500,000,000 feet, which at the end of five years would amount to 47,500,000,000 feet. Take this from the present total stand, 177,000,000,000 feet, and there is left 129,500,000,000 feet, which, divided by 10,500,000,000 feet, the annual cut at the end of five years, will give, in round numbers, twelve years. Hence there seems much ground for believing that within seventeen years, or at the most twenty, Southern yellow pine will have ceased to be an important commercial commodity.

Growth of timber will amount to little, for we are increasing nearly 3 per cent. annually in population, and, according to Professor Fernow, 10 per cent. per capita in the consumption of wood.

HOW THE LOGGING IS DONE.

There is no phase of the yellow-pine industry which is more interesting to the investigator than the gathering of the raw material,—the logging department. Methods of logging in the South vary with localities and conditions, but, on the whole, are distinct from those employed in the Lake region and on the Pacific coast. Although there are some independent timber camps, the great majority of the mills in the yellow-pine belt operate their own logging departments.

The elemental points in logging are,—the felling of the timber, the sawing of the logs into proper lengths, and the transporting of these logs to some one place for further transportation to the sawmill. Twenty years ago, water was almost the only means by which timber could be transported from a distance to the mills in any quantity. At present, there are over two thousand miles of railroad in the South, built



REPRESENTATIVE LABORERS IN A SOUTHERN LOG CAMP—
"SAWYERS."

for hauling timber. These log roads, with equipments, are valued at \$9,696,000, while all log roads and equipments in the Northeast, the Lake, and the Pacific districts are valued at \$8,953,000,—over half a million less. There are many milling plants in the South which operate more than fifty miles of log road.

THE LOGGERS' DAILY LIFE.

Life in a timber camp is of that rough-and-ready sort which appeals to all lovers of the open air and the forest. The men who lead this life are bronzed, sturdy fellows, ignorant and light-hearted, working from the first streaks of dawn till sunset, when they return to camp,—sometimes a cluster of tents, sometimes a few rude huts, sometimes the more modern camp-on-wheels, composed of railroad cars stationed on some switch of the log road and moved as the timber line recedes. This last type of camp, with its dining-car, cook-car, provision-car, sleeping-cars, and stables, is a novelty much less picturesque and romantic than tents and pole huts, but far more comforting to the weary men and beasts that return at evening, especially during the winter months.

As day breaks, and the sleeping camp sudden-

ly awakes, the men pile out for breakfast in one confused crowd. But with breakfast over, the crews separate. Armed with keen axes and long crosscut saws, off trudge the "sawyers" in pairs. Shouldering their pliant black-snake whips and hallooing to their oxen, into the forest go the "teamsters." To the log-landing on the railroad hurry the "loading crew," accompanied by the "scaler," who puts in his grimy account-book the dimensions of each log before it is sent on to the sawmill, ten, twenty, or possibly fifty, miles distant. Over these crews of laborers are "bosses," and in charge of all logging operations is a general superintendent.

The laborers are usually white men, the backwoods class, although in some sections negro labor is found. In the log camps of Texas and western Louisiana, many Swedes from the Lake States are em-

ployed. These laborers, in Southern log camps, receive much less than those in the Lake and the Pacific regions, and wages in the Southern States along the Atlantic coast are lower than in the States farther west.

THE FELLING, CUTTING, AND HAULING.

The ordinary Southern sawmill of the larger type, cutting 15,000,000 feet per annum, usually employs about twelve sawyers,—six pairs,—who will fell from one hundred and eighty to three hundred trees a day, the number, of course, depending on the size of the timber. This size varies greatly, tending all the time to become smaller and smaller. At present, yellow-pine logs range from ten to twenty inches in diameter at the small end, sometimes dropping as low as eight. The length from base to first limbs is ordinarily from thirty to seventy feet.

When the fallen tree has been cut into proper lengths, the logs are hauled to the landing on the log road or river bank. In the flat, marshy sections of the South, the steam "skidder" is now commonly used for this purpose. The most usual method, however, is the ox or mule team. Eight oxen compose a team. Yoked in pairs, they draw a huge, two-wheeled cart, called a "carry-log," from the mighty axle of which, suspended by hooks and chains, hangs the log. From eight to twelve teams are required to transport the cut of a crew of six pairs of sawyers.

After the timber has been felled and hauled to the landing, comes the final stage of work in the log camp,—the loading of cars, which is done



A REPRESENTATIVE TYPE OF
NEGRO LABOR IN A SOUTH-
ERN SAWMILL.



AN OX-TEAM AND CARRY-LOG.



LOADING LOG-CARS BY ANIMAL POWER.

by either animal power or the giant steam loading-crane. In the former method,—by far the most common at present,—the timber is rolled on to the car up skids by means of a cable fastened to the car and passing under and over the log. To the other end of the cable are hitched oxen or mules.

Including the price paid for “stumpage,”—standing timber,—the operating of the logging department is an expensive branch of the average lumberman's business, being often in the neighborhood of 60 per cent. of the total running expense.

This last fact depends largely on the value of stumpage. This value, varying from 75 cents to \$3.50 per thousand feet, usually ranges between \$2.00 and \$3.00, and is based on the grade of timber, its thickness, and its accessibility to transportation. The price of stumpage is increasing rapidly. The standing timber is passing into the hands of a few. More than half of all Southern yellow pine is owned by less than one hundred individuals and companies. About 45 per cent. of the standing timber in the Southern pine belt is controlled by lumbermen. As time goes on, the number lessens and timber becomes dearer and dearer. Probably this very fact will aid in solving the problem of Southern forests, for

the timber, passing into the hands of a few, will give those few control of the situation, and, no longer swept on by unending competition, they will be able to become foresters.

LUMBER MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTHERN PINE BELT.

There are almost ten thousand sawmills in the yellow-pine belt of the South, varying from the tiny portable mill, which cuts yearly 100,000 feet, to the colossal modern forest-destroyer, employing hundreds of men, requiring miles of log road, and producing 50,000,000 feet per annum. Of these ten thousand sawmills, only two hundred and thirty-one were reported in 1900 to have a capacity of 10,000,000 feet and up. Think of what a swarm of little ones there are! North Carolina has the greatest number of these small mills,—over eighteen hundred,—while Louisiana has the greatest number of large modern plants. Most of the mills of the larger type are built on the bank of some body of water. There are three reasons for this: first, to be able to handle logs easily and cheaply; secondly, to have a receptacle for storing logs; thirdly, to be in a position to receive logs transported by water.

The amount of money invested in the South

ern yellow-pine lumber industry, based on the census report for 1900, was \$150,000,000. At present, it is no doubt far above this amount.

Throughout the South are found the three different styles of sawmill,—the gang, the circular, and the band. The most common is the circular. In many sections, especially in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, the band, which is the latest of the three styles, is fast replacing the circular.

A big sawmill in operation is a fascinating sight. There is the roar of machinery, the clanking of chains, the thud of falling lumber, and, clear and sharp above all, the shriek of the saw, as, revolving with the velocity of lightning, it plunges through what was probably a few days before a monarch pine in a virgin forest. Back and forth tears the log-carriage, and, on "live-rollers," forward, ever forward, rushes a solid stream of lumber, first to the kilns, then to the planing mills, and then to the world,—Chicago, New York, England, Africa.

The output of Southern yellow-pine mills during 1902 was over 9,500,000,000 superficial feet, which, by a conservative estimate, was valued at \$100,000,000. Few people at first form

any adequate idea of how much lumber this means. If this lumber were in the form of boards one inch thick and one foot wide, and these boards were put end to end, they would form a continuous belt running from the earth to the moon over seven times! Again, if this lumber were loaded on cars, the train would extend from New York to San Francisco, the engines hauling the load reaching over one hundred miles. And this is only one year's output. Next year it will be greater. With less than three-fourths of this amount of lumber could be built an edifice large enough to accommodate every man, woman, and child in the United States, giving each sixteen square feet of room.

During 1900, Georgia, where the industry has been longest established, led in the production of yellow-pine lumber, with over a billion feet; while Missouri produced the least,—158,000,000 feet. These very facts as to the volume of output and number of establishments bring up the question of labor. As has been stated, most of the labor in logging camps is white. On the other hand, that in the mills is usually black. The common laborer in both departments



TEAMSTERS BRINGING IN THEIR LOADS TO THE LOG-LANDING.



LAND STRIPPED OF ITS TIMBER.

receives from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day, the average wage being about \$1.10.

The increasing degeneracy of the negro and his migration into the city to loaf is beginning to be felt in the sawmill world. Every day this class of labor, which is the only class available, becomes more unreliable.

Unions have had very little effect on the labor of Southern sawmills and logging camps. This is so chiefly from the following reasons: the labor consists either of negroes in the manufacturing department, or poor backwoods whites in the logging. The former are ignorant, are not especially desired as brother unionists by white union men, lack aggressive leaders, and, above all, as a class, lack the aggressive enterprise of the Caucasian. The latter are scarcely less ignorant than the average negro, are out of touch with civilization, and are scattered sparsely over a large area of forest land, making anything like concerted action very difficult.

The government reports for 1900 show that there were 149,908 laborers in the lumber industry of the States in which lies the yellow-pine belt. This probably means that the number of laborers in the yellow-pine industry is over 130,000. These men draw yearly a combined wage of \$35,000,000, and help to put forth a

product which finds its way into almost every part of the civilized world.

THE MARKET FOR SOUTHERN PINE.

The seaports figuring conspicuously in the exporting of yellow pine are,—Brunswick, Ga.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; Gulfport, Miss.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Sabine Pass, Texas; and New Orleans, La. Pensacola is the largest exporter, with Mobile a close second.

The importance of these last two ports may be realized by a glance at the following figures:

	1902.	1903.
Total export of yellow pine.	906,742,088 superficial feet.	
Export of yellow-pine lumber and timber from Pensacola.	263,304,036 superficial feet.	337,415,577 superficial feet.
Export of yellow-pine lumber and timber from Mobile.	236,965,472 superficial feet.	238,660,451 superficial feet.
Total export of lumber and timber from the United States.	1,453,110,268 superficial feet.	

A study of these figures shows that in 1902 the exports of Pensacola and Mobile, taken to-

gether, formed 55 per cent. of all yellow pine sent to other countries, and over a third of all lumber and timber shipped from the United States. Last year, Pensacola shipped to one hundred and thirty-two foreign ports, and Mobile to one hundred and eight. These ports are scattered in every quarter of the globe,—England, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Italy, the West Indies, Egypt, South Africa, Asia Minor, South America, and so on almost indefinitely. Strange to say, the price of yellow pine is less to-day than it was twenty years ago. Raw timber has been rapidly consumed and has increased in value, but the finished product,—lumber,—has not kept pace. The reasons for this are probably many and complicated, but at least two of the obvious ones are,—overproduction in the South and the rapid and great development of the Lake and Pacific districts.

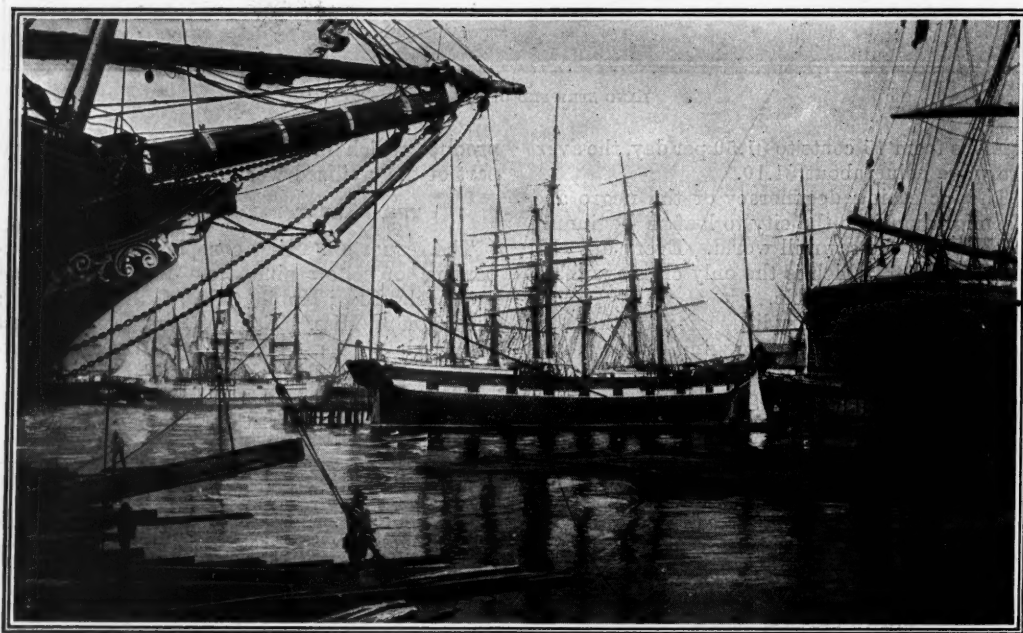
There are three distinct markets for Southern yellow pine,—the local, the foreign, and the domestic. The local consumes at present about 15 per cent. of the output, the foreign 10 per

cent., and the domestic 75 per cent. Hence, it is seen that into the interior and Eastern States goes the bulk of Southern yellow pine. The lumber in this last-named trade is generally kiln-dried and dressed, while to foreign countries are sent rough lumber and great quantities of square timber.

THE FORESTRY PROBLEM.

At present, there is ruthless destruction and waste going on in Southern forests,—destruction which, in years to come, will be wondered at. What were, a short time ago, virgin tracts of timber-land now are blackened, desolate barrens, swept yearly by forest fires, producing nothing except scrub oak and gnarled, little field pines, each year becoming more hopelessly an unprofitable desert.

The attention of all lovers of trees and native game should be directed toward our Forestry Department. Can it save and restore? If it succeeds, not only will a great economic problem be solved, but a thing of beauty be created for the future sons of our land.



SHIPPING SCENE IN THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

HAS RUSSIA ANY STRONG MAN?

BY E. J. DILLON.

[The particular value and strength of this article is in the fact that it has come direct from St. Petersburg, from the authoritative pen of a student and clear thinker, whose residence of many years in Russia fits him in an unusual way to discuss Russian conditions and men. Dr. Dillon is one of the best-informed of Englishmen on the empire of the Czar.]

RUSSIA possesses very few conspicuous and seemingly no great men at the beginning of one of the most fateful periods of her checked history. At home, the thinking and the working classes live in a continuous ferment of passive resistance to the daily manifestations of bureaucratic authority,—a ferment much too intense and widespread, it would seem, to be amenable to the palliative or coercive measures hitherto employed against it with success. Abroad, a series of complications has arisen which threatens to undermine the paramount position occupied by Russia in the hierarchy of nations for over a decade; and as yet the men capable of steering the ship of state clear of both or either of these dangers have not come to the front. Dexterous and conscientious officials are, indeed, numerous enough at the apex of the social pyramid, but they are mostly individuals to whom uniforms, rank, and decorations impart the appearance of intellectual or administrative talents which many of them in reality sadly lack.

REPRESSION BY THE BUREAUCRACY.

From this striking fact, however, it would be a mistake to draw the inference that there are no master spirits among a people of nearly one hundred and fifty millions. There may be, undoubtedly there are, many men of superior parts, possibly more than one individual of real genius, who, under such circumstances as prevail in the United States, France, or England, would be able and ready to take the tide in the affairs of their country at the flood. But in Russia, it is affirmed, they are condemned to obscurity. The impersonal system of bureaucracy acts, people complain, as a scythe cutting off, as it were, the heads of those who rise above the low level of the average *tshinovnik*, or official. For the man who has not donned the state uniform in his youth, and been duly ground in the administrative mill, even though he were a Bismarck and a Napoleon combined, there is no legal avenue to power or influence. He is condemned to inactivity and silence under pains and penalties which, during the past few weeks, are understood to have been intensified. His whole duty is to

hearken and obey; his greatest crime, to criticise or oppose those whom chance or seniority has placed at the head of the administration. These are plain facts which almost every Russian will avow; whether the principles underlying them are sound or the reverse, is a question which I am not now concerned to discuss. Instances of how the system works, eliminating from the lists every gifted man who lacks the hall-mark of bureaucracy, are numerous. Two will suffice as illustrations. In the ecclesiastical sphere, Russia has for ages suffered from a dearth of men uniting the breadth of view which learning bestows with the apostolic zeal whose source is religion. Hence sectarians of every shade of opinion and almost every conceivable rule of life have drawn scores of thousands of religious souls away from the orthodox Church. At last, a true apostle arises in the ranks of the orthodox clergy, a man of spotless life, of natural and fervid eloquence, free from pedantry, burning with zeal for his fellow-men,—a sort of Henry Ward Beecher of the masses. His word is a magnet to draw men; thousands flock around him, a keen interest is awakened in the breasts of the lowest members of society in religion, morality, and clean living. But as Father Petroff was considered to have left the traditional, narrow groove, to have neglected to accumulate the cut-and-dried phrases in which his brethren have been wont to deal for centuries, his light was suddenly put under a bushel, and he was forbidden, a few months ago, ever to deliver an address to the people again unless it had first received the approval of his superiors. Once more, I am not finding fault with the system, but merely offering it as an explanation of a phenomenon which would otherwise seem unintelligible to Americans.

HOW ORIGINAL THINKERS ARE TREATED.

Another instance is the marshal of nobility of the province of Orel, M. Stakhovitch. A man of immense capacity for work, of high administrative ability, of varied reading and of moderate views, he would in any other country of Europe have long ago taken his place as the chief of the conservative party. In Russia, where

there are no political parties, he is regarded, and indeed treated, as an incorrigible radical, whose ideas are subversive and whose influence is pernicious. His work in the *zemstvo*, or district council, excited the admiration of all who desire to see that popular institution develop into a legally recognized form of local autonomy. The district council which he set himself to revive was but a skeleton a few years ago; yet in a very short time, he had imparted the breath of life to the dry bones, and the *zemstvo* thereupon improved existing schools, created new ones, adopted measures against disease, alcoholism, ignorance, and petitioned the government to extend its power or else to continue the good work on the same lines. But M. Stakhovitch ruined his career and immediately damaged his cause by an act which would be judged less harshly abroad than in Russia; he delivered an eloquent speech before the missionary congress on liberty of conscience, believing that without that liberty neither Christian nor other missionaries have much chance of converting a benighted people. But the theme is tabooed in Russia, the thesis is condemned, and M. Stakhovitch gave great umbrage to the official world by his temerity. He was, however, at once elected marshal of the nobility, and invested with all the powers which his fellow-subjects were able to confer upon him. But the utmost they enable him to achieve is to mend the rural roads, appoint rural doctors, suggest the names of school-teachers, and have statistics gathered, sifted, and published. Stakhovitch's qualities, however, may be measured by the significant fact that he has not only gained prominence independently of state service, but that his name is known from one end of the empire to the other, and has become a clarion to thousands of his fellow-countrymen.

But even in the ranks of bureaucracy it is next to impossible for any man to acquire a degree of power or influence beyond that which his office bestows. It cannot always have been thus, seeing that the Czar, Alexander I., had a sagacious adviser of the caliber of Speransky, and Alexander II. more than one minister of high parts and spotless integrity like Milgatin. But the bureaucracy must have changed since then, or, what comes to the same, the conditions of advancement in its ranks have undergone a considerable modification. Russians explain it by saying that there is no cabinet, no joint responsibility, no unity of aims or coöperation of means, but that, instead of all this, ministers are often animated by distrust of one another, and each one vies with his colleague in the art of pleasing rather than in enlightened zeal in the public service. Hence a man of ideas, a swallower of

formulas, a real statesman who lacks the minor court graces, has no chance against his rivals.

THE RISE AND FALL OF WITTE.

Serghei Yulyevitch Witte was a minister of this type, a daringly original thinker who despised the pedantries of officialdom, thirsted for achievement, and could not content himself,—as, indeed, what genuine statesman ever could?—with command of a mere segment of the administrative circle, which he figures to himself as a wheel in movement. He held, and holds, that all departments of the administration, all measures of each ministry, all official acts and edicts on which the weal of the empire to any extent depends, should be coördinated to the one end. And as it was impossible to attain this object by the formation of a responsible cabinet,—inasmuch as an institution of that kind would smack of constitutionalism,—he sought to compass it by influencing all his colleagues by tightening and loosening the strings of the public purse. But the problem was insoluble; the Russian Gulliver was bound hand and foot by the threads of the pygmies, and if not exactly cast into outer darkness, was thrust into relative obscurity.

RUSSIA NOT READY FOR HIS REFORMS.

Any task to which he set his hand presupposed other tasks successfully achieved, and those other labors depended upon the good-will of colleagues who sometimes held views and pursued aims different from those of M. Witte, and at other times simply had other irons in the fire and could not give their attention to any questions of reform. It was thus that, in order to create a Russian industry, he postulated elementary and technical education which other ministers looked upon as a formidable solvent of the whole social fabric of the empire. One of the worst results of this one-sided policy of the government acting against M. Witte's scheme is believed to be the creation of a proletariat with an effective organization and the power which combination gives, but lacking the self-discipline, the moderation, and all the other correctives which are found in the same class among educated, and therefore more advanced, peoples. The results of this unfinished work bid fair to make themselves so keenly and, indeed, so painfully felt that if M. Witte only lives long enough he will be called upon, like the magician in Goethe's poem, to render the spirits harmless whom the half-initiated disciple conjured up and set at work.

Another of the faults of the late finance minister lay in his indifference to the art of pleasing. Neither by nature nor by choice is he a courtier.

He throws his loyalty—as many a truly devout person puts his praying—into his daily work. Thus he put an end to the ruinous fluctuations of the Russian ruble, introduced a gold standard, recreated the state bank, created an industry which passed through the crisis of infancy at the time of his fall, built the most extensive railway in the world, and was about to monopolize for the state some of the luxuries and necessities of life, while educating and training the people at home and maintaining peace abroad. Probably no more grandiose programme has ever been conceived in Russia since the days of Peter the Great. Exception may, indeed, be reasonably taken to some, nay, to many, of the schemes it includes, but almost every one hails two of them with unqualified delight: the raising of the intellectual and ethical standard at home and the preservation of peace abroad. “Most certainly I am in favor of education,” M. Witte assured me one day; “the schoolmaster is my ally; industry presupposes technical, and therefore elementary, instruction, and without both our people cannot compete in trade and industry with their rivals.” And there can be little doubt that he largely contributed to raise the percentage of Russians who can read and write to such a high level that among the recruits who recently entered Serbia, in Odessa, the number of illiterates was far and away the smallest ever yet recorded there.

WITTE AND THE FAR EAST.

The postulate of a home policy of this kind is necessarily friendship, or at any rate peace, with foreign states abroad. And this has ever been one of the fundamental maxims of M. Witte's programme. Whatever value he may have set upon the markets of Manchuria,—and he certainly estimated foreign trade much higher than any of his colleagues,—he would not have risked a war to acquire them. He was, indeed, preparing to invade all markets by degrees, but not by force. “First, let us supply our own industrial wants cheaply and well, and then we can compete with foreigners abroad,” he remarked to me, a few years ago. “But we must not put the cart before the horse,” he added.

If, therefore, M. Witte had been in the position of, say, Prince Gortchakof under Alexander II., the continuous ferment within the empire and the fateful complications without would, in all probability, have been successfully avoided. But even at the height of his power, when people spoke of him as almighty, his influence was restricted almost to the limits of his own ministry. His opinion, indeed, was often asked on other matters as well, but it was very seldom

followed. And yet there was,—nay, there still is,—no other known man, be he minister or private citizen, in Russia who is as competent to tender advice on all the Sphinx's questions put to the Czar's government to-day as is M. Witte. Having been asked to point to the strong man of Russia, the political pilot capable of taking command of the ship of state during a critical period and of steering it safely into calm waters, I feel disposed to say that that man is M. Witte. Even now many of those who were his implacable enemies so long as he held office yearn to see him, not merely restored to power, but promoted to a position similar to that occupied by Prince Gortchakof half a century ago.

WILL HE AGAIN TAKE THE REINS?

That he ever became minister, despite his bluntness and that courage to speak the thought within him, which is perhaps not less useful than his gifts of insight and foresight, is not only a feat, but also a mystery or a curious freak of circumstance to most people. But a still higher testimony to his capacity is offered by the fact that he kept his post for so many years although beset with the intrigues, traps, and calumnious attacks of open and secret enemies. To the arts of the courtier he owes nothing. That M. Witte thus worked his way to the top of the hierarchical ladder by dint of inborn force, and maintained his place there for a considerable time, is but an exception which serves to bring out the general rule in greater relief. And that rule is seen most distinctly in operation in the light of the suddenness and the completeness of his fall. After having rendered great services to the state, and while working at the execution of a programme which had been over and over again accepted and approved, he was all at once struck powerless, owing to invisible influences which would have had no scope if the bureaucracy possessed the sense, rare among Russians, of the substantial unity of all state departments and of all aims of government.

If an official of M. Witte's worth fell a victim to such secondary causes, against which no degree of merit avails, what chance, Russians ask, have unofficial persons of making headway against the powerful current of officialdom? Hence it comes about that in order to discover genius, real greatness of soul, or intellect in any of the hall-marked men of contemporary Russia, something more is needed than mere acumen: invention. In Russian bureaucracy there would seem to be no room for men of strong will or extraordinary talents,—every display, not merely of independence of action, but even of originality of thought, being crushed by the strong grip of a colleague or col-

leagues desirous of meriting praise rather than of serving the state. Such, at least, is the complaint now continually uttered by Russians themselves.

BEZOBRAZOFF RECOMMENDS ALEXIEFF.

It may be well that considerations of this kind moved his majesty, the Czar, to test the fitness of a number of outsiders who had not passed through the administrative mill. It was certainly a generous idea, worthy of a patriotic monarch, and had there been any effective machinery for executing it, might have been fruitful of much good. But, in default of a regular and effective system such as exists in other countries, the choice of the new men was left pretty much to chance. Among the half-dozen outsiders whose views on the condition of the nation at home and abroad were asked and received, not one had previously given any proofs of his fitness to govern or advise. One of them, however, M. Bezobrazoff, concerning whom so much has lately been written in the foreign press, recommended to the favorable notice of his imperial master the man who is by many regarded as Russia's born leader during the present critical period of her history. That man is Evghenyi Ivanovitch Alexieff, vice-admiral of the navy and viceroy of the far East.

ALEXIEFF, THE MAN.

Before M. Bezobrazoff's visit to Manchuria, Admiral Alexieff was known as a conscientious and hard-working naval officer, such as Admirals Avellan and Skridloff were before him. But beyond this, no brilliant feats and no extraordinary career were expected for him. Born in 1843, of an Armenian father and a Russian mother, Alexieff received the ordinary naval education and training, and has ascended the hierarchical ladder in the usual humdrum way, without gaining any greater distinction than zeal in the service and a pleasing manner in social relations are wont to confer. He lacked even the open sesame of nobility. His father was the manager of the estate of Count Mordvinoff, of whose family one member has in every generation served the state in the imperial navy. Encouraged by him, young Alexieff entered the Naval School of St. Petersburg, an institution which nowadays receives none but the sons of noblemen, but was less exclusive forty-four years ago. His mother, a Russian lady and a member of the orthodox Church, is still living in the government of Poltava, in southern Russia.

Alexieff's ambition dates from his school-days, and comrades of his assure me that it was never

limited by the possibilities of the career he had chosen, but soared to quite imaginary heights. In this respect he widely differed from his brother, a man of modest aims and retiring disposition, who is now an obscure officer on the retired list.

Alexieff is capable of exercising a wonderful degree of self-restraint any length of time, never once uttering a word or betraying his emotions by a gesture, but at last, and with great deliberation, the pent-up passion bursts all bounds and sweeps away all kinds of restraint. This characteristic is illustrated by the story of how he braved the British Asiatic squadron in 1881—which, however, really belongs to Admiral Crown and not to Alexieff. Alexieff owes his promotion, which, seeing that he is already forty-three years in the service, can hardly be termed abnormally rapid, to his qualifications as a naval officer. He is clear-witted, cold-blooded, resourceful, a thorough gentleman in society, and a popular disciplinarian in the service. He keeps his subordinates well in hand, is noted for his impartial justice, and exerts a beneficent influence over his blue-jackets, which tends to bring out all their best qualities. Although he hates laxity, the fiber of his character is singularly free from that cast-iron rigor which provokes hatred and paves the way to insubordination.

A CLEVER, ALERT NAVAL OFFICER.

Alexieff was sent to the United States to take command of his first ship, the *Africa*, which was ever afterward one of the best-kept in the Russian navy. Noticing the havoc which a taste for drinking was working among the men, he introduced a series of reforms, based upon amusing and interesting games, in which he taught them to indulge during their leisure hours, the most proficient winning prizes. His next ship, the *Admiral Korniloff*, was in like manner kept in such apple-pie order as to excite the admiration or the envy of his brother commanders. For several years, Alexieff resided in Paris as the naval attaché of the Russian Government.

In Paris, Alexieff improved his knowledge of French, and showed himself dexterous in the management of affairs and gifted with considerable diplomatic tact, self-possession, and self-reliance. It was these qualities, and not any outburst of passion in Nagasaki, that gained him the post of commander of the Pacific Squadron in 1899, which had been well filled before,—first, by Admiral Hildebrand, and then by Admiral Skridloff. The Boxer rising in China offered Alexieff a further opportunity of displaying his tact, self-mastery, and resourcefulness, and he would in all probability have ended his career as minister of the marine had not fate

brought him together with the most influential of all the outsiders, M. Bezobrazoff, who had gone to the far East on a tour of inspection. This gentleman, not yet secretary of state, came under the charm of Alexieff, who confirmed him in his original but questionable views respecting China, Japan, and Korea, and finally suggested to his majesty the creation of a viceroyalty, and proposed Alexieff as the fittest person for the responsible position. The Czar accepted the idea, and Alexieff, who, in 1901, had been appointed adjutant-general, was in 1903 made viceroy. Three ministers found themselves unable to approve the new institution or the new man,—General Kuropatkin, the war minister, and the most distinguished strategist in all Russia; M. Witte, then minister of finance; and Count Lamsdorff, the minister of foreign affairs. Ministers in Russia, however, have but a consulting voice in the highest affairs of the state, and the dissentient voices of his majesty's three advisers were in this case disregarded. And not in this case only. Shortly before Christmas, Admiral Alexieff forwarded a telegram to St. Petersburg requesting the Emperor to authorize the mobilization of the Siberian troops. Again the war minister demurred and pleaded for delay, but the permission asked for was unhesitatingly accorded.

E. I. Alexieff is the first Russian admiral who, while retaining his position in the marine, discharges the duties of a high,—at present, the highest,—civil office as well. He nominally re-

ceives an annual allowance of 54,872 rubles, but in reality he draws 100,000,—or, say, \$53,190. The highest decoration he possesses is that of the White Eagle; but his friends,—or, at least, acquaintances who profess a warm friendship for him,—affirm that his ambition is now centered upon a countship, which will doubtless soon be bestowed upon him.

ALEXIEFF'S LIMITATIONS.

The viceroy looks younger than he is, bearing lightly the weight of his sixty years. His long, flowing beard, burning black eyes, with an occasional yellow sheen, and his somewhat prominent nose bespeak his Armenian extraction. He has had no classical education, no experience of politics, no time for meditation, and little taste for history. His prominent qualities are those of a clever naval officer, and it is in this, his own special sphere, that he may be reasonably expected to justify the high hopes which the bulk of his countrymen repose in him; as to his qualifications for political diplomacy, and for the administration of a vast territory in troublous times, many of them are very doubtful, holding that he possesses an alert mind with no originality, and that the source of his strength is courage and self-mastery rather than intellect or statesmanship. Unless events belie their forecast and he rises to the emergency, they will continue to assert in the future, as in the past and present, that bureaucracy in Russia is incapable of producing a single strong man.

RUSSIAN OPINION ON AMERICAN "MEDDLING" IN THE FAR EAST.

CABLED comments of the Russian press since the outbreak of hostilities in the far East have contained frequent references to alleged American "meddling," which, it is asserted, really precipitated the war. American sympathy, some of the Russian journals insist, has been the inspiration and incentive to Japan in her "treacherous attack" on Russia. Several accurate and authentic extracts from representative Russian opinion follow:

RUSSIA DECEIVED AS TO WHAT THE WORLD THINKS.

The *Vyestnik Evropy* (St. Petersburg), the serious review edited by Stasyulevitch, the organ of the intellectual liberal class of Russia, in its issue for February, complains that "all the ru-

mors of war and peace in the far East come to St. Petersburg, in the form of telegrams, from English and American sources, antagonistic to Russia."

This is the only material with which the Russian telegraph agency supplies the Russian public. It appears that this agency, in spite of its high-sounding name, serves only as a transmitting station for telegrams of foreign news agencies, and that the Russian press, not excluding the *Pravitelstvenny Vyestnik* (Official Messenger), is satisfied with this one-sided foreign material, without making any effort to set against it any information coming from Russian sources. Of what Russia says or does in any disputed diplomatic question, we learn only from London, Washington, or Tokio. . . . That the sentiment in Europe and America concerning Russia has radically changed during the

past years, seems to be an indisputable fact, against which our press-compatriots protest in vain. To explain the change that has taken place by any single event or incident would hardly be just. A concurrence of conditions worked together, evoking, for certain reasons, a lively interest abroad.

Continuing to discuss the hostile tone in the English and American press, the *Vyestnik* goes on to say :

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN JAPAN.

An equally unpleasant spirit manifests itself in the American press, in which the motive of our internal politics plays a more marked and distinct rôle. The Americans compete with the English for the conquest of the east Asiatic markets, and our occupation of a part of Chinese territory is a direct loss to them, inconveniencing them in taking advantage of their commercial preferences, granted, according to treaties, to foreigners in China. But the irritation against Russia is aroused, in the United States, not so much by the occupation of Manchuria as by various other circumstances which give abundant material for bitter adverse criticism. In the American press, an active anti-Russian agitation is carried on, under the influence of the supposition that all kinds of lawless and violent acts are committed in Russia with the knowledge and assent of the authorities ; and this supposition is given out as a fact which can in no way be doubted. Russia is represented as the stronghold of barbarism, and efforts are made to arouse against her such antipathy as exists against Turkey. This agitation is possibly only of a temporary nature, and its causes only incidental. Nevertheless, it has aroused against us public opinion in the United States and made possible the approach of the Washington cabinet to that of London for mutual opposition to Russia in the far East. . . . It should not be forgotten that back of the Japanese stands England, and that the United States is ready to act with England, and that in time China, also, may come out against us, realizing its solidarity with Japan in the Manchurian question. Alone, without friends and allies, the Japanese would never have allowed themselves to come out against Russia in such a decided manner, and, in all probability, would have looked for an understanding with us rather than a conflict.

AMERICAN TRUSTS AND THE WAR.

American trusts, according to the *Novoye Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, precipitated the war in the far East. This popular, jingoistic, anti-

Semitic daily of the capital, in a recent issue, said :

A storm is approaching from the West. . . . It is not a struggle between two kingdoms for a strip of land, but an actual war begun between the old world and the new, between the trade and industrial interests modestly crowded in western Europe and those of the United States, desirous of ruling the world. . . .

At the end of the last century, the mighty American Croesus, the trusts, united in one political body, and grasping the power in their hands, began to form an active and careful association against industrial Europe. They built around the United States such a wall of tariffs that not one ton of goods could Europe throw over it. Thus, North America was lost for Europe. Driven out in this fashion from America, Europe proceeded, in 1897, to the far East, and made the Pacific the arena of its activity. Blinded by reciprocal competition, she did not, however, notice that the Americans at the same moment turned front and went to meet her. From the side of the same ocean, the first modest move was made by the occupation of the Hawaiian Islands. Then followed the attack on the oldest European power, Spain, when the United States, with one stride, not only lastingly set its foot upon Cuba, but, crossing the ocean, also on the Philippines, appearing face to face with retreating Europe.

Afterward, understanding full well that Russia is growing to be her chief antagonist in Asia, the manipulators of American politics, her oligarch, the Croesus trusts, began to prepare themselves for the struggle with us. In order to remove the sympathy of the American people for us, they ordered Kennan to Siberia, who, having returned to America, began a series of lectures, delivered in prisoner's clothes and with a shaven head. An anarchist [Nihilist], Krapotkin, was conjured up, who became a lion in the American salons. They started the publication of the works of Russian authors whose relation to our national life is a negative one. . . . Further, in order to prepare the soil in the far East, armies of missionaries were dispatched there, who flooded Japan and China with their writings, and who, like the English East India Company, tried to turn China into an American India. . . . The whole activity of the United States is directed toward making China an industrial center ruled by American directors and viceroys in the form of American trusts and then drowning the whole East with the products of the cheap labor of China, thus driving Europe out of the Pacific. . . . In case of the slightest mishap in the tactics of our army, it will be seen how much western Europe will lose, and how far, on the other hand, the protector of China, the Americans, will reap the advantage.





A FEW OF THE LEADING RUSSIAN JOURNALS.

(At the top of the picture is the *Novoye Vremya*; at the bottom, the *Russkaya Vedomosti*. The *Niva* is at the right.)

WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN RUSSIA.

A CLEAR, accurate statement of what has actually happened with regard to the removal of the Russian censorship of news would be as follows: After considering a suggestion of Mr. Melville Stone, the Czar has abolished the censorship of the Associated Press cable news service. That is all.

The censorship in Russia is exercised over all printed matter, whether printed in the country or not. In the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the daily newspapers are not actually subjected to the censorship. The censor, however, reads the printed sheet before any one else, and if it contains anything forbidden, the edition is suppressed. Editors are permitted to criticise the local administration, but not to say anything which can be construed as reflecting upon the higher authorities or the Church. Three warnings are given; the first consists in the prohibition of street sales, the second in a fine, the third means suppression of the publication. The strict censorship in St. Petersburg and Moscow has been abolished since the reign of Alexander II. The provincial newspapers, however, are still subjected to a burdensome censorship. Editors must submit proofs of

every article to the censor before they are published. This concession of the Czar has aroused considerable interest among Americans as to what Russians themselves read in the way of periodical literature.

A number of very excellent monthly reviews are published in Russia, most of them in St. Petersburg. The most dignified of these is the *Vyestnik Evropy* (European Messenger), which is a review of a very high literary tone,—as high as that maintained by the best German periodicals. Indeed, there are not many American magazines which can compare favorably with this Russian review for high literary tone and breadth and accuracy of treatment. The *Vyestnik Evropy* pays highly for its contributions, and its editor, M. Stasyulevitch, is one of the only two or three men in the empire with whom the censor rarely interferes. It covers the whole field of literature, politics, and science, and is liberal. It was in this review that most of the classics of Russian literature originally appeared before being translated into every European tongue and finding their way around the world. Turgenieff, Goncharoff, Dostoyevski, Pushkin, and Tolstoy, and, indeed, most of the great names in Russian

literature, are witnesses to the excellence and really literary character of the Russian magazines. Another of the high-class St. Petersburg monthlies is *Mir Bozhi* (God's World), which is progressive, educational, literary, and political. The *Russkaya Mysl* (Russian Thought) is one of the best literary and political monthlies of Moscow. The *Russkoye Bogatstvo* (Wealth of Russia) is another of the high-class literary, political, and economic monthlies. Its editor is the famous Korolenko. These four are the best, most dignified, of the Russian magazines, and for inherent excellence compare favorably with any others in the world. One of the popular monthlies in St. Petersburg is the *Narodnoye Khozaistvo* (People's Household), which treats of economic and social subjects.

There are very few good weeklies published in Russia. The best known is the *Niva* (Field), of St. Petersburg, an illustrated paper with an immense circulation. It is cheap in contents, and is made up principally of low-grade stories and adventures. The *Vsemirnaya Illustratsiya* (World Illustrated), of St. Petersburg, is an illustrated news weekly corresponding to the London *Graphic* or *Harper's Weekly*. Up to two years ago, Russia had an excellent weekly, *Niedjelya* (Week), which has, however, been suppressed by the government for its liberal views. *Obrazovaniye* (Education) is a dignified weekly published in Moscow, and *Pravo* (Right), of St. Petersburg, is the lawyer's organ.

The daily press of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa is enterprising and well conducted. The best-known daily of the capital is the *Novoye Vremya* (New Times), edited by N. Suvorin. This is the jingoistic, sensational "yellow journal" of Russia. It is just now the organ of the ministry of the interior, and as Minister von Plehve's mouthpiece, it is given free rein, without interference by the censor. It is the most enterprising journal of the country, and its daily *feuilleton*, or love-story, is so widely read in both the capital and the "provinces" that the *Novoye Vremya* has usurped the field of the weeklies. The *Vyedomosti* (Gazette), of St. Petersburg, is owned and edited by Prince Esper Ukhtomsky, personal friend of the Czar, founder of the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway, and author of "Russia's Mission in Asia," and now a rear-admiral in the Russian navy. Prince Ukhtomsky is also free from the domination of the censor. He is perhaps the most influential living Russian editor. The *Vyedomosti* is liberal, with aristocratic tendencies. The *Grazhdanin* (Citizen), edited by Prince Mestchersky, is ultra-conservative and aristocratic. The *Novosti* (News) is liberal, with now

and then sensational tendencies. It is edited by Ossip Notovich, one of the well-known liberal lawyers of the capital. *Russ* (Russia), and the *Svyet* (Light), both of the capital, are Pan-Slavistic and jingoistic, as is also *Vyedomosti*, of Moscow. The official announcements of the government are made through the *Pravitelstvenny Vyestnik* (Official Messenger).

Outside the capital, and in addition to the Moscow journals already named, there are a number of newspapers of influence. The *Russkaya Vyedomosti* (Moscow) is liberal, and the *Kievlyanin* (Citizen of Kiev) is Pan-Slavistic, with recently developed liberal tendencies. In Odessa, the *Odesski Vyestnik*, the *Odesski Listok* (Little Gazette), and the *Novorossiski Telegraf* (New Russian Telegraph) are influential dailies. Vladivostok has a journal of that name published three times a week. Tiflis has a semi-weekly called the *Kavkazski Krai* (The Country of the Caucasus), and Port Arthur has a daily (recently suspended) called *Novy Krai*. The *Courrier de la Bourse*, in French, and the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, in German, are influential dailies of the capital, and the *Kronstadtski Vyestnik* is an official daily of Kronstadt. There are very few religious journals in Russia, the best known being the weekly *Tserkovny Vyestnik* (The Church Messenger), of St. Petersburg.

There are a number of excellent Jewish periodicals published in Russian, Hebrew, and Yiddish. The *Ha-Shiloah* (Channel) is a monthly published in Warsaw, in Hebrew, although printed

in Berlin to escape some of the severity of the censor. It maintains a high literary tone. There are three Hebrew dailies, two in St. Petersburg and one in Warsaw, and two weeklies and a daily, in Yiddish, in St. Petersburg. The Russian Jewish press is perhaps best represented by the



N. SUVORIN.

Voskhod (Dawn), with weekly and monthly editions, published in St. Petersburg.

As war opinion from Russia is of such interest to Americans, the REVIEW publishes this month some significant extracts from editorials in representative Russian periodicals on what Russians regard as American influence in the far East.

AMERICAN LITERARY INFLUENCE ABROAD.

BY CHARLES A. L. REED.

THAT America,—by which, of course, is meant the United States,—has a wide and increasing influence among the countries of the world is apparent to the most casual student of current events. Thus, our foreign commerce, although only about half that of England, represents, nevertheless, a larger tonnage than the combined commerce of all the other countries of the world. This fact, when considered in connection with American influence, is of primary importance, because it is first through the instrumentality of foreign trade that the material phases, at least, of a country's civilization are carried to the knowledge of foreign peoples. The importance of this beginning becomes apparent when it is remembered that, according to the popular saying, letters and science follow in the wake of commerce,—movements which in the aggregate comprise a national propaganda. So far as America is concerned, however, its propaganda, judged by this rule, can hardly be said to have passed the initial stage; for while America is widely and favorably known for pork and beef and cotton, for steel rails and machinery, the subjective side of its civilization is far from being adequately recognized. This fact may be attributed to a number of causes, but to none with more probability than to the yet unsatisfactory status of the English language in countries to which it is an alien tongue; for the interest that strangers manifest in the language of a country must be accepted in an important degree as a criterion of their interest in the general civilization of that country.

THE STATUS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE—A CONSULAR INQUIRY.

With the object of ascertaining whether or not American influence was being adequately extended through the extension of the English language in foreign countries, a circular letter of inquiry was sent, through the courtesy of the State Department, to the United States consular officers on the Continent of Europe and in Mexico. This letter called, among other things, for information relative to the approximate numbers of Americans and English, respectively, resident in each consular district; the number of natives, if any, who speak the English language; the extent to which the literature of America, as contradistinguished from that of England, com-

mands attention; the extent to which the English language is taught in the schools, colleges, and universities; and, finally, the existence of any organized efforts outside of regular educational channels to extend and popularize the English language. The replies, which were numerous, courteous, painstaking, and satisfactory, indicated that, while English commands a certain amount of interest in many localities and in many institutions, there are certain places and, indeed, countries in which it is practically disregarded. This is especially true of Spain, where it is a little surprising to discover that, in such institutions as the Universidad Central de España and the Escuela Superior de Diplomática, at Madrid, there is no recognition whatever of the English language. There seems to be nowhere in Spain an organized effort outside the schools to extend a knowledge of English, as indicated by reports from Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Carthagena, Malaga, and Almeria. At Gibraltar, however, owing to the presence of the large English garrison, the English language is taught, as it is at both Corunna and Tarragona.

ENGLISH-TEACHING IN FRANCE.

The reports from France unite in indicating an apathy, even among the educated masses, toward the English language. There are, however, some hopeful signs. Thus, the University of Paris, the College of France, and the Sorbonne give great prominence to English, and their example is followed by the provincial universities, the *lycées*, *collèges*, and *écoles supérieures*. These efforts on the part of the state are seconded in various ways in different cities. Thus, at Dunkirk, lectures and instruction in English are given under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce; at Lyons, similar instruction is given at the Palais des Arts, Mr. Covert, the United States consul-general, having been one of the lecturers during the last winter; there is a polyglot club at Rouleaux that gives prominence to English; there are numerous private circles devoted to English at both Marseilles and La Rochelle; and an English club of about forty members was recently organized under the auspices of the Société Industrielle of Rheims. In each of these instances the members are French, the social clubs of the English and American residents of Paris, Nice, and Tours

not being taken into account. In addition to this, it is quite the habit of well-to-do families in France to send their sons and daughters to England for the benefit of the language. No report indicates, however, that any are ever sent to the United States for that purpose, although some are sent here to study industrial and economic conditions.

ELSEWHERE ON THE CONTINENT.

English is taught in the institutions of higher learning in Switzerland. This is supplemented by organizations such, for instance, as the English Club, of seventy-five members, at St. Gall, and an even larger one at Berne, which city, the consul writes, was not long ago "English-crazy." There are similar organizations at Lucerne, Basle, and Zurich.

There is hardly more than incidental recognition of English in the twenty-one universities of Italy, while English philology is taught only in the technical schools, such, for instance, as those at Milan, Florence, and Venice, which are not university seats. At Florence, the *Circulo Filologico*, and at Rome, Naples, and Genoa, similar organizations devote attention to English.

In Germany, the language is represented in the curricula of all the *realgymnasien* and of the universities. There is an Anglo-American club at Chemnitz, and one at Soligen, while there is an English club at each of the cities of Hanover, Frankfurt, Prague, and Dresden. There are students' clubs, made up of English and American students, at Berlin and Vienna.

On the remainder of the Continent, with the exception of Denmark,—from which, unfortunately, no reports were received,—conditions, while encouraging, are far from satisfactory. Thus, while a certain amount of English is compulsory in all colleges and many secondary schools in Norway and Sweden, and while there are large private classes at both Christiania and Stockholm, in each of which there exists an English society, in practically all the other cities of both countries but little attention is given to the subject.

Holland furnishes certain opportunities for the study of English, which, among cultivated people, is very popular at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Leyden. Each winter, a course of English lectures is delivered at Rotterdam, and also at The Hague. The course last year embraced, among others, lectures by the lamented Max O'Rell, in which he gave interesting reminiscences of America, and one by Mr. W. J. Dawson on "Abraham Lincoln." Some attention is given to English at Antwerp and at Brussels, at both of which cities it has

extensive commercial importance, while at Ghent *les écoles du soir* teach English to full classes at two cents per lesson to each pupil.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIVE POPULATIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

The number of English-speaking natives varies. Thus, at both Lisbon and Oporto, a good many speak English, due very largely to the intimate political and commercial relations which have long existed between England and Portugal. In France, consular estimates place the English-speaking native population at 1,000 each at Dieppe and Boulogne-sur-mer, 1,500 at Dunkirk, 500 at Rouen, 200 at Nantes, and 300 at Algiers, with a very large but undeterminable number at Paris, Marseilles, Havre, Lyons, St. Étienne, and at other points. Antwerp, Liège, and Brussels, respectively, possess large numbers of English-speaking natives, while, among the Belgian cities, Ghent has the fewest. In certain German cities, leaving out of consideration Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen, in which practically everybody conspicuously engaged in political, professional, or commercial life speaks, at least, some English, we are almost surprised that at Königsberg there are two thousand and at Stettin nearly as many English-speaking natives. At Dresden, outside of the large Anglo-American colony, much English is spoken. Hanover, Frankfurt, Danzig, and Breslau, together with Trieste, each have from four hundred to a thousand natives who are more or less familiar with our tongue. From Prague, Consul Watts writes: "Among the better class a large number speak English, it being the most fashionable foreign language here. It is more studied and spoken than French or any other foreign language." Almost equally satisfactory reports come from Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague; also, from Stockholm and Christiania. The situation is almost equally as encouraging at St. Petersburg and Moscow, as might be inferred from the linguistic aptitude of the Russian. Yet while this sounds very encouraging, it must be remembered that there are hundreds of smaller yet important cities in which the sentiment toward the English language varies from apathy to antagonism, and that among the great masses of people, urban and rural, there is absolutely no interest in the subject.

THE STATUS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The American, however, who felicitates himself that, even in the cities mentioned, the interest in the English language engenders interest in the literature of America is doomed to disap-

pointment ; for whatever interest is thus aroused centers in the literature of England ; to which country, rather than to America, all literature in the English language is most frequently attributed. This is distinctly manifested in the report from Frankfort, where "the English authors and the English periodicals are in favor with the Germans, who consider the United States vernacular as being inferior English." Another report, from a smaller German city, reads : "Most people in this city, as far as I can judge, make no difference between the literature of the two countries, as, generally, they do not know which is which." From Antwerp comes the message that "American literature is read to some extent by the educated classes, but it is little known as compared with English literature, which is popular and spreading rapidly throughout the district, especially among wealthy and business men." In Hungary, "translations of individual works by Cooper, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Longfellow, Poe, Stockton, Hawthorne, Howells, Bellamy, Mrs. Stowe, and others have appeared, although these authors are generally recognized and spoken of as English rather than American."

Consul-General Gowdy reports that, at Paris, "American books are hardly read except by American residents." At Nantes, American literature is virtually unknown, "most Frenchmen thinking of Longfellow and Washington Irving as Englishmen." From another city comes the report that "Mark Twain is looked upon as an Englishman." (When it comes to this, it is about time for Americans to fight !)

There is but little surprise that American literature should be all but unknown in Spain, when, from one of the most prominent consular districts comes the information that "it is safe to assert that only a limited number even of cultivated Spaniards know Shakespeare's *chefs-d'œuvre* otherwise than by hearsay." An American book or magazine is a rarity at Lisbon and Oporto, although English publications are much sought after. Italy, outside of Rome and Florence, is indifferent equally to English and to American literature, while, in those two cities, it is patronized almost exclusively by the large Anglo-American colony. In Switzerland, "there is but little discrimination between the literatures of England and America, and but little interest in that of either."

Unpleasing as is this condition, there are, at least, a few evidences of a hopeful beginning. Thus, Holland manifests an interest almost equally in English and American books and magazines, while in both Rotterdam and Amsterdam there seems to be a distinct demand for Ameri-

can works on economic questions. In Norway, "the literature of America is becoming gradually better known, and some works are very well received." American magazines are sold in the bookstores at Christiania. In Sweden, or at least in Stockholm, American literature commands attention "more especially as it relates to specialties. American humorists are much appreciated. Mark Twain is much admired. Longfellow is looked upon as America's most representative poet. American newspapers are looked upon as marvels of enterprise and endeavor." In Austria, the glassmakers at Haida have taken a keen interest in the works of Bellamy and George, which, however, are read in translations. At Prague, "American literature seems to be equally well known with that of England, and Mark Twain seems to have been read by almost every one and is as well known as in America." The works of Mark Twain, "America's most widely known author and citizen," together with those of Cooper, Bret Harte, and Marion Crawford, are translated and extensively read at Breslau. The cheap Tauchnitz editions are, however, the usual form of publication. Mark Twain and Bret Harte, of American writers, are best known in France, although Gertrude Atherton comes in for mention from Boulogne-sur-mer. There is a cordial sentiment toward American publications at La Rochelle, while American fashion journals are well known at St. Étienne.

This brief survey of the situation not only creates the impression, but forces the conclusion, so far as continental Europe is concerned, first, that, with few exceptions, notably Spain and Italy, there is a certain interest in literature printed in the English language ; secondly, that the literature of England is so distinctly dominant in many cities and districts that all literature in the English language is assumed to emanate from that country ; thirdly, that, with the exception of a few authors, the literature of America, as contradistinguished from that of England, does not command attention in the majority of the cities and countries ; and, fourthly, that in the few localities in which American literature has gained a footing, it seems to be received as favorably as does that of the mother country.

AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME.

It has been shown that there has heretofore been a failure on the part of America to secure just recognition of its real position on the cultural side of civilization. The remedy is suggested by the conditions to be overcome ; active steps should be taken through every available

means modestly to bring the truth to the attention of people in whose eyes we wish to stand well, and between whom and America there exist not only relations of international comity, but, in many instances, ties of consanguinity. This suggestion may be translated into a formula of action somewhat as follows:

1. The universities should be induced either to establish courses in English, or where such courses are established, to include specific recognition of American themes, not only by their own professors, but by the delivery of lectures in English on American topics by American lecturers sent from America for the purpose. Washington should take the initiative or, at least, lend its kind offices in securing the consent and co-operation of the various ministers of public instruction.

2. Americans, residing in various European cities in considerable numbers, ought to be visited and, when practicable or expedient, should be organized into groups with reference to giving popular support to the movement, not only in the universities, but among the people. Their influence could be invoked also in inaugurating schools for instruction in English for the adult population. In this connection, it is to be remembered that wherever there is a group of Americans there is invariably a larger group of English, and that between the two there exists a constant *entente cordiale* naturally to be predicated upon common blood, common impulses, and a common civilization. These two elements, coöperating with each other and with the English-speaking members of the native population, ought to yield an encouraging audience for American lecturers.

3. The further progress of the movement might then be effected either through governmental channels or, if that be found unavailable, through the instrumentality of a voluntary organization. In either event, however, lecturers to be sent out in this cause ought to be selected from among our most representative men by an advisory council, consisting of such publicists as, among our university presidents, Eliot, Hadley, Butler, Schurman, Harper, Wilson, and Jordan,—men whose life business it is to judge of the qualifications of men.

A FRENCH PRECEDENT.

A course of action, similar to that outlined above, has been followed with signal success by France,—a precedent which is, in reality, responsible for the present general review of the question. The French minister of the interior, under date of January 24, 1884, designated the Alliance Française as an *établissement d'utilité pub-*

lique, in which capacity it was subsequently recognized by formal decree of the President of the French republic. It has for its object, first, to promulgate a knowledge and love of the national language in all the French colonies and protectorates, and "*de faciliter avec eux les relations et les rapports commerciaux*;" secondly, to enter into relations (a) with the groups of French people residing in foreign countries, (b) with the friends of the language and literature of France wherever residing, and (c) to second, "whether in the Levant or the countries yet barbarous," the French missionaries of various cults. The method of action contemplates the establishment of schools of French for adults, the subvention of schools already existing, the introduction of French into schools where it is not already taught, the stimulation of the zeal of students and promoters by prizes and honors, the distribution of French books among the school libraries of foreign countries, and the development of teachers of French by establishing instruction, and arranging lectures and summer courses of instruction for foreigners in France.

This organization has extended its operations into every country of the world. A casual copy of the *Bulletin*, the official publication of the Alliance Française, published at Paris, contains reports from England, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Persia, China, Japan, Australia, Canada, the United States, Cuba, the Antilles, Venezuela, Brazil, the Argentine, and Chile. It has 30,000 members scattered throughout the world, an annual budget of 300,000 francs (\$60,000), distributes money or books to over 300 schools, has established 115 *comités de propagande* in France and 126 *comités d'action* in foreign countries, and it enjoys the coöperation of 224 regularly elected delegates. The Alliance Française, in its operations in the United States, is primarily and essentially a university movement. It began, I believe, with the Cercle Français at Harvard and gradually embraced Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and Cornell. A few years ago, Mr. James H. Hyde, of New York, took hold of the movement, giving it money and a definite organization, with the result that today every university of note in the United States is a willing, active, and delighted promoter. In practically every city there is a group of French people, with numerous French-speaking Americans, duly organized and working in coöperation with the universities to propagate in America a knowledge of everything that relates to the French language and French civilization. Since Mr. Hyde assumed charge of the movement, which he last year relinquished

to President Harper, of the University of Chicago, the various groups having been gathered together under the title of the Federation de l'Alliance Française aux Etats Unis, lecturers and subjects have been presented under its auspices as follows: M. René Doumié, "The History of the Romantic School in France;" M. Edouard Rod, "Dramatic Poetry in France;" M. Henri de Regnier, "Contemporaneous French Poetry;" M. Gaston Deschamps, "French Literature in the Nineteenth Century;" M. Hughes Le Roux, "The French Novel and French Society;" M. Germain Martin, "French History, Arts, and Sciences in France;" M. Leopold Mabilleau, "Fundamental Ideas in French Politics Since 1870" and "Social Ideas in Contemporaneous France;" and, incidentally, but much to our gratification, we have had, under the same auspices, M. Jules Huret, of *Le Figaro*, who lectured on "Coöperative Industries in France" while studying the same subject from the American view-point. This year, the lectures were delivered by M. André Michel, the celebrated art critic of the Louvre.

AN ENGLISH MOVEMENT.

The necessity for a counter movement has been recognized in England, and has resulted in the organization in that country of the Anglo-American League, with the avowed purpose of promoting in every way the common interests of Anglo-American civilization. This purpose is distinctly a laudable one, although advices are wanting that actual work has been commenced. In any event, the sentiment underlying the London organization must appeal cordially to Americans, every one of whom may be relied upon to further its interests whenever opportunity may offer. The facts presented, however, indicate that America needs to do something on its own initiative for the promotion of its own individuality and its own interests. When, by such means, it has advanced its own status somewhat commensurately with that of England, it may engage in the labors of the Anglo-American League, less as a beneficiary and more as a coadjutor. In the meantime, in carrying out a distinctly American movement, numerous incidental opportunities must necessarily offer to reciprocate with probably increased effectiveness the labors of our English *confrères* in promoting the common welfare of English-speaking people.

THE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION.

That a movement originating in the United States, and projected along the lines of the French

Alliance, would result in the better understanding of America by foreign countries is apparent; and that political relations, based, as they ought always to be, upon complete understanding, would be greatly facilitated thereby, follows as a logical conclusion.

That commercial relations would be promoted in the same manner and to the same degree seems to be equally apparent. Relative to this point, the United States consuls were asked, "To what extent and in what manner would the extension of the English language among the native population promote American commerce in your consular districts?" The replies were, for the most part, affirmative, although a few consuls seemed to think that the resulting commercial advantage would accrue to the foreigners rather than to the Americans. They are, however, fairly represented by the following examples:

Consul Man, writing from Breslau, says: "The extension of the English language would undoubtedly be a powerful factor in promoting American trade here, as it would enable those who become interested in American goods to correspond and trade directly with dealers in the United States, and would also make the advertisements in the various publications that are found in the cafés and clubs generally comprehended, and to make more effective the circulars, price lists, etc., distributed by dealers according to lists furnished by consulates." Consul Watts, writing from Prague, where "English is the most fashionable foreign language" among the natives, says: "The knowledge of English facilitates and encourages American commerce, which has steadily increased in this consular district within the last ten years." Consular Agent von Gehren, at Zacatecas, after emphasizing the value of English to merchants, adds: "Private persons, also, who speak English, are inclined to order direct from the large department stores in the United States." Consul Magill, at Tampico, says: "The point of this is seen in the fact that Canada alone consumes more American goods than all Latin-America. Contiguity has much to do with this, of course, but a common language has more."

In this same connection, there is a significance in the fact that the *Bulletin* of the Alliance Française, already alluded to, carries as standing matter the motto, "*Tout client de la langue Française devient un client des produits Français*," or, in plain English, "Every one who speaks the French language becomes the consumer of French products." The further declaration is made that it is expected, by means of the movement, "*de faciliter les exportations du commerce Français*," the word "export" being italicized,

while the word "import" is entirely omitted. When this phase of the organization is taken into account, and when it is remembered that practically all French consuls are commercial agents, by which is meant selling agents, the significance of the movement becomes apparent. Through these French commercial agencies, scattered all over the world, orders can be placed by consumers for articles of French production, and thus, especially in American families that have become familiar with the French language, it becomes as easy to order from Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, or Lyons as from the department stores of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, or Cincinnati. The increased time involved is compensated for by the cheapness of the articles, which are exempt from profits imposed consecutively by the importer, the jobber, and the retailer.

It is by no means certain that such a supplementary commercial policy would be wise on the part of the United States, nor need it be a necessary feature of the propaganda that is here proposed, but it is mentioned in this connection to indicate that the French Alliance, viewed in all its aspects, is distinctly an aggressive movement. It is, however, an example of beneficent aggression that yields a *quid pro quo* in culture and civilization for all that it gains in pecuniary profits. This very beneficent aspect of the French movement, however, cannot but inspire Americans with the spirit of emulation, while it furnishes to the United States an opportunity to exercise, as a matter of duty, its well-established policy of reciprocity.

THE REAL BASIS.

The real motive, the real basis, for the American movement, if this discussion shall eventuate in a movement, is to be found, however, not so much in the political and commercial aspects of the question as in the pride of Americans, not only in the civilization to which they have attained, but in the civilization to which they aspire. We have been conducting and are yet engaged in a gigantic political movement, and we owe it to the world to tell candidly of our successes and our failures; we are to-day involved in the most prodigious ethnic experiments in history, and we owe it to ourselves to advise the world of our successive experiences in the assimilation and amalgamation of peoples; we are laboring toward the solution of economic problems so gigantic as to challenge the imagination, and we have a duty to perform in laying the results before the world; we are developing new lines of education, the very spirit of which, broad and catholic as it is, prompts us to tell of our methods and results; we are evolving a new literature, representative of our politics, our economics, our education, our social complex, our ideals and our aspirations, and we owe it to ourselves to let it be understood as our literature; we are elaborating a new art, one representative in some measure, not only of our, indigenous national characteristics, but of our cosmopolitan life; and, finally, we are building up a new civilization, and it is our duty to carry it back to the world whence we derived its elements.

MAGNITUDE OF AMERICAN BENEFACTIONS.

BY GEORGE J. HAGAR.

TOUCHING the oft-repeated inquiry as to whether the world is growing better or worse, it is inspiring to consider a series of facts that prove a stalwart unselfishness, a willingness of favored ones to promote the welfare of the less favored, and particularly a growing tendency on the part of men and women of large means to personally administer a fair share of their estates to aid the educational, religious, and philanthropic activities of the country.

A single line of action which I have had occasion to study closely for several years has developed results that are marvelous in their extent and most suggestive in their effects. In 1893, I was curious to ascertain approximately how much money, or material representing

money, was given and bequeathed by citizens of the United States for religious, charitable, and educational purposes in a single year. After collecting a vast amount of figures, I sifted them so as to exclude all gifts and bequests of less than five thousand dollars in money or material; all national, state, and municipal appropriations; and all ordinary contributions to regular church organizations and missionary societies. The residuum represented the purely individual benefactions.

The result of the first year's quest was such a grand tribute to the humanity of American men and women that the collecting has been kept up to the present day. If there were no other evidence to show that the part of the

world which occupies the United States is growing better, these annual totals and their great aggregate would be a sufficient demonstration.

Now for a few figures. The following table shows in round numbers the amounts of the gifts and bequests that were either made or became legally available in the years mentioned, under the restricted selection already noted :

1893.....	over	\$29,000,000
1894.....	"	32,000,000
1895.....	"	32,800,000
1896.....	"	27,000,000
1897.....	"	45,000,000
1898.....	"	38,000,000
1899.....	"	62,750,000
1900.....	"	47,500,000
1901.....	"	107,360,000
1902.....	"	94,000,000
1903.....	"	95,000,000
Total.....	"	\$610,410,000

If the omitted items could be gathered accurately, it would be quite reasonable to assume that this aggregate for eleven years would be swelled by at least \$250,000,000 ; but the known amounts, while doubtless far short of the real total, are monumental.

The above figures are also a reflex of the general financial condition of the country in the period covered by them. In 1896, when nearly every business interest was depressed, the total was the lowest in the record ; in 1898, during the war with Spain, when gifts went to more immediate and patriotic purposes, there was another drop ; and in 1901, high-water mark was reached, chiefly by the gifts of one person, Andrew Carnegie, which aggregated more than \$31,000,000, leaving, however, more than \$75,000,000 to the credit of other benefactors.

Where does the money come from ? In far less than a majority of individual cases, not from people considered rich in the present meaning of that word, although the acknowledged wealthy contribute the bulk of the total. In 1903, for instance, nineteen persons gave or bequeathed more than \$65,660,000. Gifts and bequests ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 aggregated nearly \$2,000,000, and those from \$25,000 upward reached the great sum of more than \$87,000,000. In two or three years there were few large benefactions, the totals being made up of an unusually large number of small sums. In the eleven years noted, there was an annual average of four hundred contributors to the totals.

Where does the money go ? Andrew Carnegie makes a specialty of public libraries in his gifts, with a good sprinkling of checks among educational institutions of established reputation. Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons has a fondness for small colleges in the West and the Southwest. John D. Rockefeller takes splendid care

of the University of Chicago, and has several millions annually to pass around among Baptist institutions and other interests that appeal to his consideration. The Vanderbilts, besides their countless smaller benefactions, have given many millions, chiefly in new buildings, to Yale University. Mrs. Jane Stanford, piously carrying out the plans of her late husband, has made Leland Stanford Jr. University the most richly endowed educational institution in the world. Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst has chosen the University of California as the recipient of her largest bounty. Helen M. Gould gives liberally wherever her money will help people to help themselves, with a strong leaning toward Young Men's Christian Associations.

It is quite safe to assert that the majority of gifts and bequests goes to colleges and universities, with homes and hospitals for men, women, and children next, and memorial buildings and church edifices following. Within a few years, there have been noticeably large gifts and bequests for the establishment and maintenance of institutions for purely technical instruction.

Giving has become a business. When Mr. Carnegie offers \$75,000 to a city for a public library, it is conditional on the city raising one-tenth of that amount annually for the support of the library ; when Dr. Pearsons offers a college \$50,000, it is conditional on the college raising \$150,000 more within a specified time ; and so, too, with many of Mr. Rockefeller's proposed donations.

Many of the best-known givers have been obliged to surround themselves with barriers against professional solicitors. For many years, the Rev. Dr. Greer, now bishop-coadjutor of New York, has been the private almoner of the Vanderbilt families, and has had a large fund to distribute each year among such people and institutions as he deemed especially deserving. The private secretary of one man, the cashier of another, the confidential agent of a third, receives and investigates the applications for aid addressed to his principal.

It is an impossibility nowadays for one to obtain a soliciting interview with a conspicuous philanthropist without the latter having become satisfied with the worthiness of the object. Even then personal interviews are rare. Mr. Carnegie will write : " I have directed my cashier to send you," etc. Indeed, the personal annoyances of giving large amounts have become so intolerable that it is now quite the fashion to have a gift of several hundred thousand dollars to a college for a new dormitory announced as a gift " from a friend who does not wish to have his name made public."

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

NEARLY all of the English reviews for March have articles on the situation in the far East; some of them, indeed, find room for little else. There are five papers in the *Fortnightly* which bear more or less directly on the general theme, and of these the most brilliantly illuminative is the contribution of "Calchas."

"Once again," he says, "as in the days of the Crusades and the Ottoman advance, an Asiatic people shows its ability to fight on level terms with the white peoples. The difference is that the action of Japan, as all the recent diplomatic statements on both sides have proved, is defensive in essence. She wages a national struggle for national existence. She strikes for her place in the sun. She struggles to prevent the closing of the future against her. She fights for full freedom to develop in her own part of the world. Her struggle is in every sense heroic,—no less inspiring, perhaps, no less significant, than that of Greece against Persia. It cannot now be altogether unsuccessful. It may easily be triumphant to an extent that no detached observer before the outbreak of the war thought possible. The immediate probability, at least, is that the fall of Port Arthur is about to become the most startling episode in the relations of East and West since the fall of Constantinople.

"No white power in the world could have conducted Japan's diplomacy as consummately as she has been able to manage it for herself. No assistance from any white nation could have improved, up to the present moment, upon her fighting arrangements. The new great power is a real great power. If an unexpected ability on the part of the Japanese and Chinese to defend themselves against the white peril means a yellow peril, that is probably about to appear. It is enough to recognize that the East, for the first time since the Middle Ages, has once again secured equality of weapons and equality in the use of weapons.

RUSSIA'S HANDICAPS.

"Russia has made more serious mistakes than ours were at the beginning of the Boer war, and has made them in the face of a far more competent and powerful enemy. For the next few months she will fight against sea power, not with it, and against superior military force, not, as in our case, against a hopelessly outnumbered

foe, deriving all his strength from a temporary advantage of position."

As to Russia's ability to make a supreme national effort to retrieve her defeats, "Calchas" says:

"Autocracy, prolonged into the twentieth century, has become a corroding influence. It is rotting its own foundations, and nothing seems plainer than that the Russia of to-day is a far more inert and ineffective organism than the Russia of 1877. It is not impelled by anything like the same energy; it is not inspired by the same faith; it is not buoyed up by the same unquestioning hope."

Which seems to answer, in part, at least, the following question:

"In no circumstances can Russia hope, within any future near enough to concern the present generation, to sweep the Japanese from the mainland. Korea is gone, as the sea is gone. Both these, in all probability, are permanently lost. Southern Manchuria, with the Liao-tung Peninsula, will evidently be the next to go. Whether these, also, will be permanently or only temporarily forfeited is the life-and-death issue for Russia in the far East. In other words, if the Czarism does not possess the power to defeat its adversary utterly, does it possess the power, by a bloody and obstinate resistance, to force Japan to a compromise?"

WHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN.

"Calchas" outlines the probable course of events as follows:

"Russia will not recognize defeat, she will make no formal surrender of her ground, and she will retire upon Harbin only in order to prolong the war, and to renew the struggle with immensely improved preparations. But the moment of her retreat will be the moment chosen for Germany's interference upon some plausible pretext relating to the integrity of China and the peace of the world. France, on her side, is just as eager to support Russia by diplomacy as she would be reluctant to assist her ally by arms, even if the British naval position did not make effective resistance impossible. Unless there were a complete preliminary understanding between Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, any attempt at diplomatic interference would be hopeless. On the other hand, unless the republic supported the attempt to recover for Russia, by a diplomatic coalition, something of what she

had lost in the field, there would be an end, for all serious purposes, of the dual alliance. Germany would supplant the republic in the good graces of the Czar, and while possessing an ascendancy over Russia she has never had before, would become invulnerable by France. The latter would again lose much of the singular authority in Europe she has possessed during recent years. Above all, the final defeat of Russia would mean the bankruptcy of Russia, and the bankruptcy of Russia would send over France a wave of madness. It is clear that the first attempt at diplomatic intervention is likely to be made by France and Germany in concert, acting upon a common understanding with St. Petersburg as to the proposals to be put forward as a basis for peace."

WHAT JAPAN WILL DEMAND.

The writer foresees a new Congress of Berlin, this time held at Washington or Paris, for the rearrangement of the map in the far East. At this congress, the following would be, in his opinion, the minimum of the propositions that would be made by the Mikado's government as the result of success in the war would involve:

- "1. A free hand in Korea.
- "2. The transfer of Port Arthur to Japan.
- "3. A purely commercial use by Russia of the Manchuria railways, with the right to police the track, and with a neutral terminus at Taliwan.
- "4. The equivalent right of Japan to extend the Korean railways across southern Manchuria to Taliwan and Newchwang, and to garrison the line as Russia garrisons her line."

He appeals to Great Britain to discover what Japan's desires are in this war.

"It is vital that England and Japan should arrive at a complete understanding with each other as to the concrete objects which our ally looks to achieve in Manchuria, and that they should know the extent to which they may expect to rely upon American diplomatic support."

Who Was Responsible for the War?

Dr. E. J. Dillon, who contributes to this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* an article on Russia's strong men, writing in the *Contemporary* for March, exonerates everybody save Admiral Alexieff, who, he says, could not bring himself to believe that Japan would ever fight, and who therefore only attempted to make as few concessions as possible. Of the viceroy's capability to conduct negotiations with Japan, Dr. Dillon does not seem to hold a high opinion. "One might as well," he says, "set a blacksmith who is honest and industrious to repair a lady's

watch." The admiral adopted the Eastern method of bargaining, and asked for more than he considered vital, so that he could sacrifice some points if necessary.

"The Japanese, on the other hand, made certain proposals at the outset which they plainly and emphatically stated represented the least that they could ask for or accept, having regard to the vital interests of their empire. And they meant what they said. Their system of doing business was that of asking a fixed price and refusing to haggle. Therefore, they were not in a position to knock off anything. Consequently, the game of diplomacy played between the Russian viceroy and the Japanese Government consisted in the presentation by Admiral Alexieff of counter-proposals, the return by Baron Komura of Japan's original demands with not a jot abated, the presentation by the Czar's representative of a set of suggestions less exorbitant, and the reiteration by the Japs of the terms which they had submitted at the beginning,—a game of diplomatic shuttlecock."

Dr. Dillon praises the Japanese for their patience and the trouble which they took to secure peace; but "the main object of the negotiations was to come to an agreement respecting Manchuria, yet after five months' parleying the Viceroy of the far East struck that essential question out!

THE CZAR'S LOVE OF PEACE.

"The great central fact, then, which, owing to the confidence reposed in Admiral Alexieff, remained hidden from all Russia was Japan's determination to obtain the settlement of the minimum of her claims by force if not by diplomacy. Had that resolve been understood and realized at any period of the negotiations, it is not merely probable, but practically certain, that the Czar would have fulfilled the promise to respect China's integrity,—a promise which has not yet been formally canceled,—rather than plunge two peace-loving peoples into a sanguinary war. For what it really comes to, if we accept the deliberate and repeated assurances made by the Czar's representatives, is this: He ardently desired peace; he was honestly resolved to uphold the integrity of China against all covetous nations, in the name of justice and morality. And when it was pointed out to him that it was quite as incompatible with justice and morality, and, indeed, with the inviolability of China, for Russia to annex Manchuria as for Germany to seize Kiao-Chau, and that no nation can efficaciously preach peace which despoils its neighbors wantonly and systematically, his majesty empowered his ambassadors to undertake that Manchuria

would be evacuated. Even a date was fixed for the evacuation, and Russia's friends throughout the world, myself among the rest, admired her moderation and her love of peace. The ministers, too, who made that promise were sincere."

But why should Alexieff, who was no diplomatist and unaccustomed to international usages, be bound by these promises? And so there is war.

"Admiral Alexieff's name," says Dr. Dillon, "will be coupled by the historian with one of the most disastrous blunders of modern times."

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF'S PLAN.

Dr. Dillon outlines a scheme which he attributes to the Russian viceroy.

"Briefly put, it was to concentrate on the Korean frontier and in Manchuria such an overwhelming land force as would render all armed resistance on the part of Japan tantamount to national suicide. At the same time, the expense involved in this displacement of vast bodies of troops would have created a new and, indeed, unanswerable title to the permanent annexation of Manchuria, as well as to a commanding voice in the affairs of Korea. Then Japan, England, the United States, and China might indulge in paper protests to their hearts' content, but Russia would remain as the *beata possidens*, and no power would run the risk of an attempt to drive her out by force. The navies of all those states might then, if they chose, unite in the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. They might annihilate Russia's squadron, but against three-quarters of a million soldiers they could effect absolutely nothing. The Manchurian, Korean, and, indeed, the far-Eastern question in all its manifold aspects, would have received a permanent, a peaceful, and a Russian solution. It was, in truth, a clever project, as is that of a chess-player who sees his way clearly to checkmate his adversary in seven moves, but fails to note that he himself will be checkmated in the fifth."

Dr. Dillon deals with the upshot of the war, in which he cannot see any chance of Russia gaining anything; neither would she lose anything that she has ever formally laid claim to. He touches upon the danger of the shaking of Russian financial credit and the possible results. He concludes as follows:

"All sincere lovers of peace must deeply regret that during one of the most critical periods of her history Russia's interests were not served by a great statesman like Witte, a clever soldier like Kuropatkin, or even a modest diplomatist like Count Lamsdorff, any one of whom could and would have steered the ship of state clear of the dangers of war."

The Japanization of China.

The *Young Man* for March contains an interesting interview with Mr. George Lynch, the war correspondent, who is made to say:

"I believe that the ideal of Japan, shadowy and indistinct at present, perhaps, is to put herself at the head of an awakened and modernized China and form a great Asiatic confederacy which shall be paramount in that continent. What will be the effect on the rest of the world if her policy succeeds, and all these hundreds of millions of the yellow race bring themselves into line with the most advanced modern civilization, can only be surmised; they might dominate the world."

"What signs of the Japanization of China did you specially notice?"

"During the last three years, the number of Chinamen going to be educated in Japanese colleges has increased in a remarkable manner; and great numbers of these, men of high birth, are pursuing their studies in the military academies, although there has always been a deep-rooted idea in China that the profession of arms was unworthy a gentleman. Then, a great volume of trade is growing up between the two countries, and a Japanese-Chinese bank is being projected. Japanese goods are now found everywhere in China, especially cottons, which in many cases are supplanting British goods, beer, spirits, cigarettes, etc.

"In the army, German, English, and French instructors have been replaced by Japanese, who have in hand the task of reorganization."

WHY JAPAN RESISTS RUSSIA.

JAPAN'S case in the present conflict with Russia has been clearly presented by the authorities at Tokio. In order to controvert any popular impression that Japan has entered on the war from motives of ambition or aggrandizement, Minister Takahira writes from Washington, for the March number of the *North American Review*, a recapitulation of the facts leading up to the outbreak of hostilities.

Mr. Takahira's chief contention is that the threatened absorption of Korea by a foreign power was a matter of vastly more importance to Japan than commercial interests in Manchuria, or any other of the points at issue.

"To Japan, everything affecting Korean affairs is of the gravest consequence. Occupancy by a foreign power would mean, at the very least, the restriction of the commerce and of the peaceful activities of her people in the most promising field for their development on the continent of Asia. If the occupying power were Russia, it

would mean far more ; because it would certainly entail measures of self-protection which could not but become a serious drain upon the national resources. I am speaking now, of course, of the political control of Korea by another power. So far as commercial and other legitimate enterprises are concerned, Japan has never had the slightest desire either to prevent their introduction or to hamper their growth. On the contrary, if she had a deciding voice in the matter, such influences would be welcomed and fostered, as they contribute to the development of an independent, enlightened, and prosperous nation ; and that is precisely what Japan wishes Korea to be. Near neighborhood and the distribution of power in Asia make the welfare of the peninsular empire a matter of such vital concern to Japan that, from motives of policy, if for no other reason, she must favor anything which raises Korea in the scale of civilization and tends to prevent the recurrence of those chaotic conditions which endanger Korean and Japanese interests alike."

KOREA'S INDEPENDENCE REQUIRED.

After alluding to the fact that the original treaty which introduced Korea into the family of nations was made with Japan, Mr. Takahira characterizes the relations of the two countries since that time as "on the whole, amicable and mutually beneficial." The war with China ten years ago was the direct result of Japan's desire to maintain Korea's independence. Japan's relations with Korea, according to Mr. Takahira, furnish the keynote of the present situation.

"It is true that Japan has commercial interests in Manchuria, to the profitable development of which, under normal conditions, she had every reason to look forward with confident expectation. It is true, also, that under the policy inaugurated by Russia since her occupation of Manchuria, this commerce has been threatened, if not with extinction, certainly with serious restriction. But considerations of this nature, and the injustices they entail, grave though they undoubtedly are, could never be regarded as sufficient reason for a resort to war. Other nations have important commercial interests in Manchuria which are affected injuriously by Russia's action in the same manner as those of Japan. But to no nation, except to China and Korea, has the trend of Russian policy in the far East during the past few years been of such moment as to Japan. What was the ultimate object of that policy ? Viewing the steadily widening area of Russian encroachment, a definite answer to that question became imperatively necessary. If Russia's ambition was as voracious

as her actions, if not her words, indicated, there was no time to be lost in at least attempting to secure guarantees of safety."

THE JAPANESE PROGRAMME OF PAN-MONGOLIANISM.

WHATEVER may be the issue of the Russo-Japanese conflict, the evolution of the Pan-Mongolian idea will remain a question of the first importance to Europe. For that there is a really Pan-Mongolian idea, with a distinct programme and propaganda, can no longer be doubted. A very closely woven and thought-provoking article on the Japanese leadership in this Pan-Mongolian movement appears in *La Revue* (Paris), contributed by Alexandre Ular, a French explorer and Orientalist. This writer lays bare a scheme and a campaign for the "Japanization" of China which is amazing in its extent and the minuteness of its ramifications. The attempt to introduce Chinese labor in South Africa is but one of the advance skirmishes of the Mongolian march. The United States, M. Ular declares, is paying more attention than ever before to the "yellow peril." He has heard terrible stories of our treatment of the Celestial. Australia, the Dutch East Indies, Burma, Assam, French Indo-China, and Siberia are also confronted with a Chinese problem. "No philosophy can do away with the reality of this great struggle. No spiritual discussion can suffice, because this is not a theoretical notion,—it is a fact, this 'yellow peril.'"

THE "YELLOW PERIL" ORGANIZED.

But, he says, up to the present,—that is, "up to the time of the Boxer troubles and the attempted reform of China, the Celestial peril amounted to little more than that from convulsions of nature, such as cyclones and volcanic eruptions." When, however, the reform party and the Boxers had brought about more or less national consciousness, the "'yellow peril' was organized. From being the natural phenomenon, it became a political weapon. From a simple fact of observation, it became a doctrine. The 'yellow peril' organized will be Pan-Mongolianism.

"And what is most remarkable in this evolution is that . . . those who are attempting to organize this peril are precisely those who seem, because of their nearness, to have most cause for fear. Japan on one side, and Russia on the other, are working with all their might to develop, to organize, and particularly to hasten, Pan-Mongolianism. The gravitation of the Russian Empire toward the ocean, the gravitation

of Japan toward the continent,—two inevitable national destinies,—are meeting in this vast enterprise of racial organization. The Russian Pan-Mongolian party, under the able direction of Prince Oukhtomsky; that of the Japanese, organized under the administration of Prince Konoyé [recently deceased], are even now disputing for the privilege of organizing in the interest of their own future the inert and almost petrified energies of the Chinese."

The Russian Pan-Mongolian programme being very well known, this writer turns his attention to that of Japan, which, he declares, is proceeding along different lines. The latter is based on race similarity.

JAPAN'S PROGRAMME.

"The similarity of civilizations—from costumes even up to philosophies—permits the Japanese at once to mingle with the Chinese, and to use among them methods which Europe can never employ. . . . Japan is not in this matter judge and advocate at the same time, as are all the Occidentals. It is not their own civilization that the Japanese wish to impose upon the Celestials,—it is a civilization (quite external) with which they themselves have been impressed from Europe; and finding this impression good, they are attempting to bring to their brothers by race and national civilization the same impression for the common good of the racial family."

The system of espionage by which the government of the whole country is administered by a committee of public safety, "by a system of spying without parallel in the history of any other people," has been of great service to the Japanese in their campaign for influencing the Chinese. The Japanese, says M. Ular, are a people of spies. Their system of secret information is the best in the world. "The results of this system are that the Japanese gain, little by little, a remarkable address in being informed, and at the same time an astonishing patience in waiting for the very best moment to take advantage of their observations." This gives the Japanese a splendid equipment for his campaign in China. "They are making the Chinese accustomed to think like themselves."

The great difference between the impelling motives of the Japanese and those of the Europeans in China is that "Japan is not only seeking for industrial markets, as are the others. She gravitates toward the continent under the stress of necessity for national expansion compelled by overpopulation. She is not compelled to impose herself upon China, but to introduce herself; not to snatch from her a part of her

riches, but to share in them." After the war of 1894, Japan began to cease pressing the European veneer upon the Chinese, and began to hold up to them the vision of the old Mongol spirit which still survives. "In place of insisting upon modern methods which had ranged Japan on the side of China's mortal enemies, the Island Empire found it better to base the relations upon what there was in common between the two nations,—the identity of writing, the similarity of customs and physiognomy, the resemblance of popular superstitions, the unity of commercial spirit, which differed so much from its analogue in Europe, and especially the common danger of being brought completely or partially under the control of one or the other of the great powers. And with this scheme of colonization between the Mongols, the European civilization, of which Japan had already taken the best part, was adapted more than ever to the fundamental needs common to the two peoples."

FOUNDING OF THE TUNG-YA-T'UNG-WEN-HOUI.

After the *coup d'état* of 1898, in China, the chiefs of the Chinese reform party and the leaders of the Japanese Pan-Mongolian idea met at Tokio, and the result of their deliberations, which this writer characterizes as "of astonishing wisdom," was the creation "of a great central organism, a sort of underground government, . . . working for Pan-Mongolianism, with powers almost unlimited. This inspiration of Pan-Mongolianism in Japan was the To-adoboun-kai, or, in Chinese, Tung-ya-t'ung-wen-houi, 'The Congregation of Civilization in the East.' This powerful organization, presided over by Prince Konoyé, brother of the Emperor of Japan, and President of the House of Peers, was subdivided, jointed, and provided with tools, with a scientific precision such as had no parallel in the West, with the exception of the Jesuit order."

The work of this organization, generally known as the Tung-wen houi, began, this writer says, with the consideration of economic questions. "To create commercial intimacy would perhaps be the best way to bring about Pan-Mongolian consciousness."

"In this campaign, part commercial and part political, the Japanese were infinitely more skillful than the English. They made no effort to bring about great commercial schemes. They did not try to force the Chinese to purchase heavy machinery, enormous quantities of arms, or other formidable methods of production. They did not throw into the Chinese market vast stocks of cotton, of petroleum, of agricultural or industrial tools. They avoided as they would the pest

any mention of opium. . . . They never offered the Chinese merchandise of which the latter had no knowledge. They awaited the results of the 'insinuations' of their myriad agents to ship any novelties, but these were always the novelties demanded by the Chinese. In brief, they did not look for the large channels, but for the small fissures of infiltration, and these fissures were found, not in the needs of trade on a great scale, but in the many necessities of daily life. The identity of the language greatly facilitates this infiltration."

HOW JAPAN IS GETTING THE TRADE.

The next step was for Japanese merchants to become members of Chinese trade and coöperative associations. These societies mean as much to the Chinese labor world as the Catholic congregations do for the power of the Church, with this difference, that everybody in China belongs. These organizations dominate the economic life of China, and the slow but persistent entrance of the Japanese into them is, says this writer, "the greatest danger in the direction of the economic Japanization of China."

Of the three indispensable reforms, only the first, that of the military, has been actually begun. The two others, the political and the social, are perhaps the rocks upon which the vast scheme will wreck itself. The writer goes on to point out the danger to the success of the scheme arising from the difficulty which has always been experienced in evading assimilation by the Chinese. The Japanese join in the Buddhist rites, and this further betters their influence. Then, "in every Chinaman who learns how to manage a cannon or to fire a gun, the Japanese see a future ally, a future comrade, a fellow-citizen of the great Yellow Empire, which will be established to oppose, in the face of the white world, the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, which will at last be the fatal check to Europe."

INTELLECTUAL PROPAGANDA.

In matters of education and general literature, the intellectual invasion of the Japanese has been even more marked. In Tokio, there has been organized for the two nations a school of common civilization in which the doctrines of Pan-Mongolianism are taught. The Imperial University at Peking is to be reorganized by the Japanese, and the *Tung-wen-hou-pao*, the official organ of Pan-Mongolianism, has been established, with "violent anti-English, anti-Russian, and anti-German sentiments." In the common veneration for Confucius is found one of the strongest supports of the new movement, "for the veneration for Confucius is not, as Occidental mis-

sionaries would have us believe, necessarily an expression of religion or adoration, but it is always the symbol of the loyalty of patriotism. For this reason, there can be no concession upon this point without striking at the root of the racial character of the people."

Japan has spread her propaganda of Pan-Mongolianism in Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, and Turkestan, and, "in the very face of Russia in the north and France in the south, she has begun to agitate for a national freedom and an instruction, modern in spirit, but outside of and in opposition to that of Europe."

The Russian Pan-Mongolian campaign is, of course, radically opposed to the Japanese scheme, and there must be eternal conflict between the two; but Russia, "incapable of struggling in China with economic and intellectual arms, cannot look forward tranquilly to the result of the duel. Her method, purely political and military, cannot succeed in China. . . . The powerful reality of the Japanese and Chinese economic infiltration in Siberia is proving to the Russian autocracy that military victories may nevertheless be terrible defeats when obtained over an enemy of superior economic civilization."

Is Japan Overconfident?

In the editorial section of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), M. Villetard de Lagnéire declares that the Pan-Mongolianism of Japan is an assured fact. Japan must expand. Since 1895 and 1900, the Japanese, he says, "infatuated by their victories over China, convinced that it was they who took Peking and saved the legations in 1900, intoxicated by much flattery," have made up their minds to spread to the continent. But if Russia should finally get Korea, and hold the coast of the continent from Bering to Shanghai, "the dream of greatness will vanish from the eyes of Japan."

A Japanese View of China's Fate.

Chinese national integrity, declares Fukuchi Genichiro, in the *Taiyo* (*Sun Trade Journal*, the Tokio magazine which has the largest circulation of any monthly in the empire), is nothing but a clever paradox for the amusement of the politicians. In reality, the partition of China presents itself as an inevitable solution of the question. Men do not try to prop up a falling house with phrases or holy water, and China, sooner or later, will fall to pieces. In the interest of Japan, this cannot happen too soon.

The *Taiyo* is publishing a series of articles giving the opinions of prominent Japanese on the war. We quote from these on another page of this issue.

RUSSIA'S MANCHURIAN METROPOLIS.

THE building of the city of Harbin affords ample evidence of Russia's purpose to become a great factor in the industrial development of Manchuria. "The Moscow of Asia" the Russians call this new metropolis, and there is some justification for the title. Consul Henry B. Miller, writing on "Russian Development of Manchuria," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, describes the administrative and industrial features of this remarkable modern city at the very heart of old Manchuria.

Harbin is situated on the Sungari River, where the Chinese Eastern Railway branches off from the Siberian trunk line. It is about 350 miles west of Vladivostok and 600 miles north of Port Arthur. The city is the center of a rich agricultural, timber, and grazing country.

FOREIGNERS NOT DESIRED.

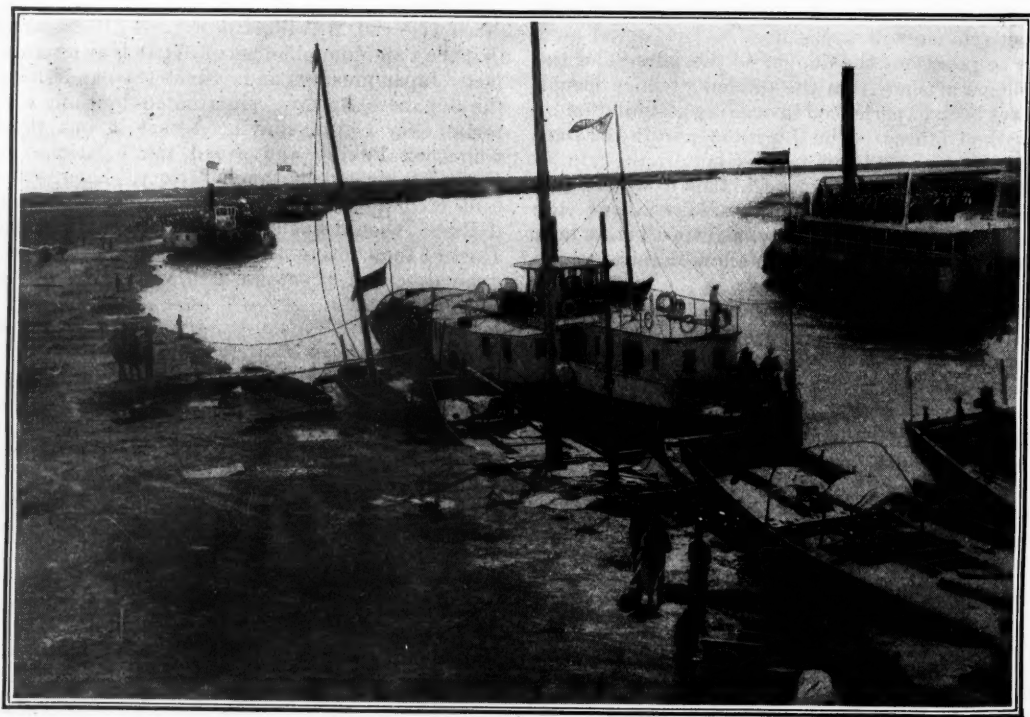
"It is as distinctly a Russian city as though it were located in the heart of Russia, and none but Russians and Chinese are permitted to own land, construct buildings, or engage in any permanent enterprise. The city has been created by the Russian Government, under the management of the Manchurian Railway Company. The

land for many miles in each direction has been secured, so as to make it impossible for any foreign influence to secure a profit or foothold close to the city, and foreigners are not recognized as having any rights whatever, but are permitted there by sufferance. The chief railway engineer is the administrator of the city, and, up to the present time, has had complete control of everything, but in the new scheme for the government of Manchuria some form of municipal organization will be permanently established.

RAPID URBAN GROWTH.

"In 1900, the place began to assume importance as a center of railway management; and in 1901, the population had grown to 12,000 Russians; in 1902, to 20,000; by May, 1903, to 44,000; and in October, 1903, a census showed a population of 60,000, exclusive of soldiers. Of these, 400 are Japanese and 300 of all other nationalities, including Germans, Austrians, Greeks, and Turks. All the rest are Russians. There are no Americans.

"The railway and administration employees, including families, constitute 11,000 of the population. The Chinese population is about 40,000, located in a special settlement. The ratio of



VIEW OF THE SUNGARI RIVER AT HARBIN.

women to men is as follows : Japanese, 120 per cent. ; Russians, 44 per cent. ; Chinese, 1.8 per cent. ; average of women, 14.3 per cent."

A COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING CITY.

As the center of the entire railway administration of Manchuria, Harbin would naturally become the center of industrial and commercial development for the whole of Manchuria, so far as Russia is concerned. It is the headquarters of the civil courts and an important military post. The Russians have already expended on the city for administrative purposes the sum of 30,000,000 rubles (\$15,450,000).

"Harbin was started primarily as a military center and an administration town for the government and direction of railway affairs. Its growth into a splendid commercial and manufacturing city was not originally provided for by the promoters, and it has been somewhat of a surprise to them, but the fever of making it a great Russian commercial and manufacturing city has now taken possession of the railway management, and every system of promotion and protection that can be devised to increase its growth along these lines is being energetically encouraged.

"The capital for most of the private enterprises is furnished by Siberian Jews. Chinese are furnishing money for the construction of some of the finest private buildings, such as hotels, storerooms, etc. In the administration part of the city, no private buildings of any kind are permitted.

INDUSTRIES OF HARBIN.

"The leading industry of Harbin is the manufacture of flour. Eight mills are now in operation, all with modern European machinery with one exception, and that is a small one constructed with American machinery. Applications have been made and granted for the construction of two more large ones, and by the middle of 1904, 10 mills will be in operation, producing 25,000 *poods* (902,800 pounds) of flour per day. They pay from 30 to 35 cents gold per bushel for their wheat delivered at the mills, and the wheat-producing area can be increased enormously. The present value of the flour mills in Harbin is 1,200,000 rubles (\$618,000).

"In the immediate vicinity of Harbin there are 200 brick-making plants, the cost of which was 500,000 rubles (\$257,500). Two of these plants were constructed by the administration, at a cost of 200,000 rubles (\$103,000). Most of the brick produced are used in the construction of the city. A very good grade of red brick is

produced and sold for 6.50 rubles (\$3.35) per 1,000. Most of the work is done by Chinese, who are paid 35 kopecks (18 cents) per day.

"The next industry of importance is the production of the Russian liquor, vodka. There are eight manufactories, constructed at a cost of 200,000 rubles (\$103,000)."

THE WAR AND RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

A SPECULATION on "The Slav and His Future" is contributed by Dr. Emil Reich to the *Fortnightly Review* for March. This article was written before the beginning of actual warfare.

EXPANSION OF RUSSIA.

Reviewing Russia's marvelous expansion, Dr. Reich remarks that immense territorial conglomerations and vast throngs of population have not usually gone far in the making of history. He maintains that Russia is incapable of seriously menacing the peace of Europe from a military point of view. There has been a tendency to exaggerate the grounds of hostility that exist between England and Russia. Dr. Reich practically justifies Russia in the present war by saying that, sooner or later, she must acquire an ice-free and open port on the ocean.

Russia's future, he predicts, "will be fully occupied with her colonial, industrial, social, and political development, and if we may judge from historic precedent, her social growth will of necessity precede her political development."

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' ENDURANCE.

Dr. Reich, dealing with the military question, makes the following comparison between the loss-bearing endurance of Russia's soldiers and the Italians :

"At the battle of Zorndorf (1758), 45 per cent. of the Russian army was left upon the field, and the losses at Kunersdorf (1759) were equally heavy. Here are the percentages of Russian casualties in several other famous engagements : Austerlitz (1805), 15 per cent. ; Eylau (1807), 28 per cent. ; Friedland (1807), 24 per cent. ; Borodino (1812), 31 per cent. ; Warsaw (1831), 18 per cent. ; Inkerman (1854), 24 per cent. ; Plevna (I.) (1877), 28 per cent. ; Plevna (II.), 28 per cent. ; Plevna (III.), 17 per cent. Observe now the Italian lists, and the striking contrast which they show : St. Lucia (1848), 2 per cent. ; Custoza (1848), 1.2 per cent. ; Mortara (1849), 2.2 per cent. ; Novara (1849), 5 per cent. ; Solferino (1859), 8 per cent. ; Custoza (1866), 4 per cent. He claims, however, that Russian

generalship has not hitherto so distinguished itself."

THE RENASCENCE OF POLAND.

Part of his article is devoted to Poland, which, he declares, is very much alive as a national unit.

"Poland will, perhaps, some day take up toward Germany the same position which Hungary has taken up toward Austria, and we may witness the formation of a Polono-German dualism, on the same lines as the present Austro-Hungarian dualism, in which the union is only maintained in external relations."

THE "COLLAPSE" OF RUSSIA.

"IGNOTUS," writing in the *National Review* for March, "can discover nothing in past naval history quite like the events of the first ten days of war between Russia and Japan." In his article "The Collapse of Russia in the Far East," he elaborates the unpreparedness of Russia for this war, giving details. Referring to Admiral Alexieff's disposition of the Russian fleet, he says:

"Alexieff placed four of his good ships (the *Gromovoi* and three other excellent cruisers) at Vladivostok, where they were more than one thousand miles from the rest of the fleet, at Port Arthur; he stationed the fine fast cruiser *Variag* and a poor little gunboat at Chemulpho; and the rest of his force he placed outside the harbor at Port Arthur. One gropes in vain for any sign of calculated plan or intelligence in these dispositions."

As to the Russian charge of treachery in the Japanese attack before a declaration of war, he reminds the Russians that if they had taken the trouble to consult their own history they would have discovered that "Russia has never waited to declare war." What has actually happened is—"the Russian navy as a serious force has ceased to exist. There still are Russian ships, built and building, but all confidence in the fleet is gone, and in the Russian personnel there must be just that demoralizing sense of inferiority to the Japanese that the French navy felt after the disaster of the Nile. Seven of the best battleships, two of the best armored cruisers, half-a-dozen of the finest protected cruisers in the world, are either destroyed or doomed to capture. The balance of naval power has inclined heavily toward the combination of England and Japan."

There is no such thing as a "yellow peril," this writer maintains. Western arms will not bestow Western civilization.

"The roots of Western superiority go far

deeper,—they are intellectual; they are economic; and it is the amazing fact about Japan that she understood this forty years ago. She did not whiten her face,—she civilized her heart. Just as her achievements in naval history are unparalleled, so, also, in the political and economic sphere there is nothing quite like the flying leap which she has taken in the lifetime of many of us from the habits, arms, and ideas of the Elizabethan age to the grim competition of the twentieth century. Retaining the old contempt for pain and death, and the old heroic aspirations, she has grafted on to them something even greater than the West can teach, in the strenuous earnestness of her life, her exalted patriotism, the ardor for science and research, and the will to go forward, at the cost of whatever sacrifices."

THE POSITION OF KOREA.

KOREA, as the stone of stumbling and rock of offense between Russia and Japan, is the subject of a long study by M. de Laguérie in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Hermit Kingdom, he says, furnishes the best region for both powers to send the swarms of emigrants which they are obliged to get rid of somehow every year. The climate is much better than that of Manchuria, the native population is not very great, and the soil is fertile.

It is not much good nowadays to relate the story of the various conventions made between Russia and Japan in regard to Korea; it is enough to show that geographically the Hermit Kingdom is the most convenient goal for Japanese emigrants, who are not, as is well known, welcomed in various other countries—such as the United States—on account of their competition in the labor market. M. de Laguérie also shows how useful Korea would be to Russia, particularly from the point of view of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which at present ends at Vladivostok and Port Arthur, but which it would be very convenient to connect with a more southern port. Masampho, he says, is the strategic and economic key to Korea.

The *Korea Review* (Seoul) continues to discuss the opposing rights of Russia and Japan in Korea. In its January number, it says (editorially):

"If we ask what Russia's interests are in Korea, we must frankly confess that we do not know. If we take the Russian press as evidence, it would seem that Korea is strategically necessary to Russia. If it is true that she wants to get a port in southern Korea which she can handle as she has Port Arthur, then the Russian press is apparently correct. There is no consid-

erable Russian trade in Korea, and geographical considerations seem to point in the same direction as the Russian papers have pointed. In what way the realization of this policy on the part of Russia will benefit Korea it is hard to see. . . . We do know that the demands which Japan makes on Korea do not include a single point that will not work as much to the interests of every other treaty power as to Japan herself. If the advocates of Russian predominance in the peninsula can make as good a showing as this, no reasonable man can object."

THE WAR FROM VARIOUS POINTS OF VIEW.

Some Japanese Views.

A NUMBER of prominent Japanese public men express their opinion of the war situation in the *Sun Trade Journal*, published in English and Japanese, in Tokio. Count Okuma, the veteran statesman, believes that "the real cause of the 'yellow peril' does not lie with Japan or with China, but with the gigantic neighbor of the north. . . . Japan wills to be the patron of civilization, and to protect a tottering empire and a kingdom from crumbling into dust." Dr. Soeda, president of the Japan Kogyo Bank, holds Russia to be a barbarous nation which must be combated for the sake of civilization. He says:

"It must be admitted that civilization has many weak points; and just as the northern barbarians came down upon and destroyed the Roman Empire, Russia, if left to her own way, may one day repeat the history, and give a fatal blow to the civilized world. If we do not civilize her, we shall be barbarized. . . . Above all, her aggressive policy must be restricted by the united force of those countries whose aim is peace and commerce, such as England, United States of America, Japan, etc. Russian occupation of Manchuria not only disturbs the peace and obstructs the commerce of the far East, but may one day endanger the world, because China, drilled and led by Russia, may bring into actuality the 'yellow peril.'"

The Hon. S. Shimada, an ex-member of the Diet, believes that, "if the millions and millions of the Orientals are destined to rise again, Japan will play the part of their savior. Nothing can be happier than to restore the race whose fate has been sealed for so many centuries." Hon. Kalrei Otani, of Tokio, declares that "Japan's development will never endanger the happy existence of other countries, as feared by some, but, on the contrary, she is compelled to appeal to force against her will for her own preservation and for the sake of humanity." Baron K.

Kujoura, minister of agriculture and commerce, believes that Japanese-American relations should be cultivated, and Baron K. Kaneko is strongly in favor of an economic alliance between the two countries. Closer relations, these gentlemen believe, will surely result, no matter how the present war end.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* (Tokio) insists that the world has too great a stake in the future of Japan to be indifferent to her fate. Four thousand Occidentals are now actually living in Nippon, and they control fifty million out of the entire twenty thousand million francs which represent the wealth of the country. The *Kokumin Shimbun* (Tokio) believes that the United States is, in reality, an unavowed, silent partner in the British-Japanese alliance.

Two Russian Views.

The famous Russian painter, Verestchagin, has recently returned from a tour through Manchuria. He does not believe that that country, even with all its possibilities, is worth while fighting for by Russia. He declares (his views are presented editorially in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* [Lausanne]) that, whether Russia win or lose in the war, she will be the loser. A military defeat will be a great setback. If, on the other hand, she gains Manchuria and Korea, the war and the administration of these provinces will utterly wreck her finances.

A Russian writer (B. de Zenzinoff) who knows "only too well the faults and defects" of his fellow-countrymen reviews the first week of the war for the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). "We are cold," he says, "apathetic, lacking in initiative, and inveterate fatalists." Nevertheless, he contends, "despite this, the supremacy of Russia in the far East will be established in the end in a decisive way. Japan has adopted the arms of the West, its institutions, and its industry, and, in accordance with the old adage, she believes that fortune favors the bold. A young nation, she forgets the fact that military triumphs . . . are the result of the efforts and patience of several generations." Korea, he declares, will, in the end, be Russia's, even as Manchuria is to-day, and "Japan's ephemeral successes, the outcome of surprise and trick," will not avail in a prolonged struggle. The possible intervention of Great Britain or the United States "would indeed make much trouble for Russia, in forcing her to put forth a much greater effort, but it could not change the final result."

France on the War.

French reviews and journals have a somewhat difficult task in their effort to express admiration

for Japanese prowess without seeming to cast reflections on the efficiency of their ally. A few of the weeklies, however, such as *L'Illustration* (Paris), cannot forbear to praise the Japanese for their splendid organization and administrative ability. The two combatants, says J. C. Balet, in *L'Illustration*, are inevitable enemies, for reasons which are deep-seated in the politics and economics of both. This writer believes that the best and ablest Japanese are behind the enmity to Russia. The Elder Statesmen, he says, are as enthusiastic in the war as the populace itself. Referring to the fact that two of the ripest of Japanese statesmen, Counts Akuma and Itagaki, are not included in this famous body of advisers, this writer says: "The reason is that these two men have been the promoters of the parliamentary régime, the true founders of the *miniken*, or popular right, and the organizers of the two great political parties, the Liberals and the Radicals. Little by little, these institutions have taken away the power from the ancient order. . . . Akuma and Itagaki are to-day the spirit and backbone of the anti-Russian league, the Tairōdōshikwai, which has contributed so much to arouse the people."

French sympathies are entirely with Russia, says Francis Charmes in his political *chronique* in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). There are no exceptions to this, he continues, save the Socialists, and they really do not represent a true French attitude. M. Charmes praises Mr. Hay for his proposition for the neutrality of China, but wonders just what the American secretary of state means by the expression "administrative entity." M. Charmes sees that the real object of the struggle is not so much Korea, or Manchuria, even,—it is the profitable position of tutor to China which is at stake. Writing on the morrow of the first Japanese successes at sea, M. Charmes expresses the opinion that, although the war would have been instantly ended if Russia had destroyed the Japanese fleet, yet the converse of this is not true,—Russia might lose the whole of her fleet, he says, without suffering any diminution of her power on land. He goes on to attribute what he evidently regards as the reckless audacity of the Japanese to the influence of their treaty with England, although at the same time he points out that the treaty was not universally approved in England. The English press, as a whole, is charged with having egged on the Japanese in a most dangerous manner.

A German Opinion.

Vice-Admiral D. Valois, writing in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin), gives his impressions of the

relative strength of Russia and Japan. A long acquaintance with Oriental conditions leads him to believe that, "by her geographical position, the spirit of her people, and the remarkable development of her economic life," Japan is well fitted to assume the rôle of the Great Britain of Asia. He points out the fact that, while by population Japan is much inferior to Russia, she has no boundaries to guard, her fleets can keep her island empire secure, while the vast territory of her antagonist must be policed, and its almost interminable frontier guarded at every point. The very existence of the Finns, the Poles, the Caucasians, and others makes it impossible for Russia to send even the larger part of her immense army to the scene of the present war.

From a Swiss Review.

In his comment on the war, the editor of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne) declares that the greatest, perhaps the only real, service France can render her ally is to prevent other nations from helping Japan. When the Emperor Nicholas addressed his soldiers as "brothers," this writer says further, he touched upon the great fact of Russia's weakness,—if they were recognized as his brothers, it would mean a different Russia in the future.

RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC PEASANT PROBLEM.

THE gradual economic decline of the peasantry forms a very characteristic feature of the recent economic history of Russia. As the impoverishment of the rural population goes hand-in-hand with the growth of manufactures and the rapid increase in the financial resources of the government, we find, as a result, something paradoxical. The population grows poorer, and the government enriches its treasury with the surplus of the funds collected from the people, in which it shares with the representatives of its favorite branches of industry. The whole problem is stated by L. Slonimski, in the *Vestnik Evropy* (St. Petersburg) for January, in the course of a book review. This writer says:

"From 1893 to 1903, the government treasury received, from popular taxation, 1,300,000,000 rubles more than its estimate called for, and this surplus was realized, not from profits, but from the property of the population, which has become quite accustomed to semi-starvation. Tempted by the possibility of dispensing with the established form of the budget, through its unlimited and free resources, the financial department of the government disregarded the most elementary rules of wise financial policy, which

prescribes, first of all, that the resources of the population must be spared rather than its economic condition made unbearable in order to enrich the government treasury.

AN ABNORMAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

"As to the economic results of the financial system which has existed up to the present, all experts and investigators of our [Russian] government finances, of whatever shade of opinion, agree, and, in this sense, the series of articles by the well-known social economist, A. A. Radtzig, which have recently appeared is very instructive. Radtzig quotes many facts and figures showing the abnormality of our economic conditions. During the seventies of the past century, the revenue from indirect taxation amounted to about 3 rubles *per capita*, and in 1901 it exceeded 5 rubles. The price of all goods bought by the country people was raised artificially by duties, but agricultural products, on the other hand, have decreased in value. The number of cattle used for field labor has decreased to a great degree, an extensive rural proletariat is being formed, and agriculture is being undermined at its very foundation. Meanwhile, the surplus of the income of the government treasury is liberally spent upon the maintenance of special metallurgical enterprises, the building of unprofitable railroads, and in acquiring shares of machine-building factories.

HOW PROTECTION AFFECTS THE PEASANT.

"The high protective duties and excises with which the necessary articles for use and consumption are taxed impose upon the country a heavy drain which is unprofitable even for the government. Obstacles to the importation of coal and similar staples make production unproportionally dearer, and hinder the development of that very industry about which the government is anxious. For the past twenty-five years, says Radtzig, the duty on coal brought to the ports of the Black Sea has increased the cost of the export of our grain to foreign countries, and the importation of grain from Argentina has been, in consequence, made cheaper than the use of Russian grain. Moreover, because of this, the destruction of the forests,—used instead of coal,—has increased. Nor was it possible to justify the one-sided protection of iron-manufacturing. The high price of iron increases the cost of the building of railroads, factories, bridges, waterworks, etc., and of the very implements for cultivating the soil. The high price of coal and iron has an influence also on our railroad tariffs, which are, in many cases, considerably higher than those abroad. The transportation of grain,

for example, costs twice as much here as in America, and, despite all this, the farmer has to pay, while the products of the protected iron-manufacturers are carried for almost nothing.

"The falsely directed protective system, checking imports, also limits exports, and thus leads, in general, to a steady blocking of the freedom of commerce. Our internal trade stands now on the same low level where it stood twenty years ago, in spite of the erection of a whole net of new roads. The excessive custom duties enrich single producers at the expense of the whole population, but decidedly obstruct the development of industry in the country. The duty on cotton, amounting to as high as 4 rubles 15 kopecks *per pood* (40 pounds), forms an impost upon the consumers of as much as sixty millions a year. Cotton plantations would have flourished in central Asia and in the Trans-Caucasian states if the duty were not higher than 25 kopecks *per pood*, although to spread the cultivation of cotton to such an extent as to make the importation from America unnecessary is, for obvious reasons, impossible. But, thanks to the high duties put on American cotton, the Persians increased correspondingly the prices on their imported cotton, and receive from the Russian consumers a surplus of three million rubles a year. Almost all articles of consumption are dearer with us, such as tea, sugar, coffee, brandy, etc. As a result, the whole population, especially the rural portion, feels upon its back the weight of the artificial industrial protection."

THE PEASANT PROBLEM.

In a book by Talmachev, recently published, this writer continues, "we find an interesting digest of opinion of provincial and local people on the peasant question," beginning with the government conferences in 1894 and ending with the work of the committees on the requirements of rural domestic production. In these opinions, "a sad picture is presented of the uninterrupted decline of the peasantry under the influence of causes and circumstances" created or kept up by the one-sided financial policy of the empire.

"Everywhere complaints are raised constantly against the intolerable weight of payments and duties, against the disproportionate impost of indirect taxes laid on articles of primary importance to the masses, and the consequent derangement of the economic conditions of the peasantry. In the government of Tula, for example, the outstanding debts in rural societies increased from 3 per cent. to 244 per cent.; the number of horseless farms from 18 per cent. to 35 per cent.; 37 per cent. of grown-up male adults are com-

pelled to seek outside work in order to cover up the chronic deficits. And similar conditions prevail in other provinces.

"Almost all rural economic committees point to the injurious influence of protection on agricultural industry. All the benefits and advantages accrue to the manufacturing industries, whereas all the weight of the tax lies on the rural economy. Out of the whole sum of direct taxes, more than half is paid exclusively by the agricultural classes. Besides, the peasantry maintain, out of their own pockets, the rural administration, which serves the interest of the population as a whole. Yet the peasantry is, above all, burdened with the imposts and high duties on goods imported."

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEES.

The majority of the reform committees then formulated their proposition. In order to uplift the rural industry, they declared, "it is necessary—(1) to discontinue the one-sided protective policy with regard to manufacturing enterprises; (2) to lighten the burden on the peasantry, and (3) to gradually introduce an income tax. By taking off a part of the intolerable burden from the peasantry and putting it on the wealthier classes of manufacturers and capitalists, a well-regulated development of the social economy could be made possible, and would prepare the soil for future enterprises, of which, under the given conditions, it is even useless to think. Together with the financial equality, there must go also a judicial. It is impossible to leave the peasantry in the position of pariahs, deprived of the right of freedom of movement and of personal inviolability.

RADICAL REFORM NECESSARY.

"The whole rural administration must be changed fundamentally. Many of the committees maintain that the present rural administration is entirely unsatisfactory; that, while it lays on the peasantry the whole burden and care of the communal and government requirements, it furnishes them, in compensation, neither the material means nor the corresponding personal strength and due competence in the management of affairs.

"Deprived of power and authority, the rural municipal administration has not the possibility of either providing due assistance and protection to its citizens or managing the communal affairs. The rural administration ought to transform its management to correspond with that of the city and district administrations. The committees suggest, for the peasantry, a number of departures from the general laws, and from

the enactments of the civil and criminal legislatures.

"Almost all the committees reject capital punishment, which has an injurious and demoralizing effect, the more terrible as the dishonor of the one punished falls upon the whole family. At the same time, the committees insist upon raising the intellectual and moral standard of the peasantry by means of education."

Similar demands were made twenty years ago by the state secretary, Khakhanov, for the committee appointed by the emperor, but the results of his labor were buried in the ministerial bureau, and now the same ideas have cropped up in the report of every committee on rural industry since 1894.

HOLLAND'S GREATEST LIVING PAINTER.

THE Dutch people have just celebrated the eightieth birthday of Josef Israëls, the "Nestor of modern Dutch painting." This tribute was merited to the full, says Frederick W. Morton, editor of *Brush and Pencil*.

"The man's achievement entitled him to the homage paid by his friends and admirers. For upward of sixty years he has painted in Holland with a zeal and an enthusiasm nothing less than



PEN-AND-INK SKETCH BY JOSEF ISRAËLS.

indefatigable, and he is painting to-day with ardor undampened by time and abilities untouched by age. Every new canvas from his studio is awaited expectantly, and is confidently heralded as a new masterpiece. The festival thus comes as the climax of an honored career."

ISRAËLS' METHODS.

Israëls achieved fame by methods quite unique. He is "not a master draughtsman; his perception, from student days, has lacked precision." He has no particular technique, and is not a distinguished colorist. He has "systematically ignored or violated almost every principle and practice by which other artists have won fame,—draughtsmanship, technique, coloring, beauty of subject, decorative treatment, even community of experience with the people portrayed,—and yet, by an interpretative sense and a power peculiarly his own, he has made himself the acknowledged leader, the central figure, in his nation's art, and commands universal homage accordingly." Israëls, the artist, Mr. Morton continues, is the direct product of his time.

He is great because he touched people's sympathies. He depicts the stern reality touched with tenderness of his countrymen. "Shadow and sorrow have so largely dominated his later and his best-known works as to make him a pictorial specialist of the stern or the dark side of life." And yet "one cannot but think that Israëls has proved the futility of much of his best effort. His noblest pictures are those in which the minor chord, the note of despair, are wholly wanting,—pictures, for example, like 'The Evening Meal' and 'Round the Dish,' in which there is expressed simplicity, dignity, contentment, humble family pride, kindness of heart,—in short, those qualities which appeal imperatively to the normal heart, whether seen in the rich or the poor, at home or abroad.

"Couched in brief phrase, this, then, is the essence of Israëls' method,—he works by intuition and gropes, uncertainly, laboriously, toward a desired end. That end, it should be said, is invariably attained; but its attainment is due not so much to the man's comprehension and mastery of the means at the disposal of the painter as to his devotion to a purpose and his willingness to struggle with a problem until he has mastered it to his own satisfaction."

THE EURIPIDES OF MODERN PICTORIAL ART.

In the same issue of the magazine, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus (president of the Armour Institute, Chicago) has an appreciation of Israëls, in which he declares that the artist, while a He-

brew of the Hebrews, is "much more than an Israelite in deed and in truth." There is no guile in him. He exemplifies the true Greek spirit. "He is the Euripides of modern pictorial art." He is intensely human. "Josef Israëls has painted the heart of the human child so completely, even in his treatment of the oldest of his characters,—for his figures are nothing less than characters,—and he has also discovered for us the significance of laborious age, or resistless strength of body and mind, even in the smallest tot playing with boats upon a little ocean of his own, that one must turn to him as one turns to a supreme poet for the interpretation of himself. The secret of this magnificent sweep of things and of the validity of his interpretation lies wholly in his personality. . . . No one since Rembrandt has so made the physical universe, which both of them have drawn upon but sparsely, so palpitant with human emotion, sympathy, desire, and an aspiration entirely human."

THE POPE AND CHURCH MUSIC.

THE world is gradually becoming aware that the successor of Leo XIII. in the chair of St. Peter is a reformer of the most thorough-going kind, who is destined to leave a deep mark upon the history of his time. One of the most characteristic of his reforms is that in church music, which is discussed in an interesting article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by M. Bellaigue. This subject is of much interest, at present, to American Catholics. He shows us that the policy of the Pope in this matter is simply a continuation of that which he himself developed in a pastoral letter issued nearly ten years ago, when he was still Cardinal Sarto, the Patriarch of Venice. The Papal *motu proprio* lays it down that there should be nothing in the churches to trouble or diminish piety and devotion, nothing which could give the faithful a reasonable cause of disgust or scandal, nothing, above all, which could offend against the decorum or the holiness of the ceremonies, nothing which would be unworthy of the house of prayer and of the majesty of God. His Holiness goes on to explain how church music has undergone a gradual degradation in the course of ages, which renders it open to these charges of being unworthy of its high office. Without going into details, it may be said generally that the Pope is determined to put an end to anything like secular music in churches, or anything like a secular mode of rendering the music. The Gregorian and the Palestrina chants will be preferred in future, especially the former, and, generally speaking,

the music will be subordinated, and will revert to its original position as the handmaid, instead of being the mistress, of religion.

SOME RECENT ASPECTS OF DARWINISM.

THREE recently published works dealing with the origin of species challenge the Darwinian theory, and two of them are "frankly skeptical as to the sufficiency of natural selection." These works are: "Doubts About Darwinism," by a Semi-Darwinian; "Evolution and Adaptation," by Thomas Hunt Morgan (noticed in this REVIEW for February), and "Mendel's Principles of Heredity: A Defense," with a translation of Mendel's original papers on hybridization, by W. Bateson. A review of these three books (in the *Atlantic* for April) restates the entire controversy between the followers of Darwin, Weismann, Lamarck, and Galton, and traces the progress in scientific knowledge, in the light of the theses set forth in these works. The reviewer (E. T. Brewster) believes that science will benefit by the fearless questioning of the new speculative thinkers in the realm of biology, but deplors the splitting up into warring sects. He sums up by saying:

THE PRESENT STATUS OF DARWINISM.

"Darwin taught that species arise sometimes by the selection of one kind of variation, or the other, or both; sometimes by the inheritance of acquired characters; sometimes by the direct influence of environment; sometimes by discontinuous variation without selection; and was quite ready to admit any other factor for which there might be evidence in any particular case. Weismann, Wallace, and the Neo-Darwinians, finding that selection is a good explanation in a large number of cases, straightway conclude that it is the only factor, and are prepared to excommunicate everybody who agrees with Darwin. The Neo-Lamarckians, on the other hand, finding that the direct influence of the environment and the inheritance of acquired characters are often the better explanations, decide that selection is of no particular importance, and set themselves to account for the world without it. Finally enter Morgan, De Vries, and the believers in the new Theory of Mutations,—which isn't so very new,—who, because Nature, in defiance of the proverb, does get ahead *per saltum*, are ready to shake off the dust of their feet at Neo-Darwinians and Neo-Lamarckians alike. . . . I venture to interpret the Mutation Theory as a wholesome reaction against the extreme Selectionism of Weismann, and one sign that the world is coming back to the more moderate and saner Darwin-

ism of Darwin. Nevertheless, when all is said, Natural Selection, in some form or other, would be a logical necessity if it were not a matter of fact. Though the future should discover a thousand factors of organic evolution, Natural Selection would still be one of them, and Professor Morgan, or anybody else, who attempts to account for the living world without it will find that, like Alice in the Looking-glass Country, when he thinks he has at last got out of sight of the house, he is just walking in at the front door."

A FRENCH JUDGMENT OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

A RATHER hysterical warning to Europeans against "money kings" appears in *La Revue* (Paris), by L. de Norvins, who takes for his text the fortune of Mr. John D. Rockefeller and that millionaire's alleged uncertainty as to how to bestow it upon his death. This writer characterizes the head of the Standard Oil Company as one of the most dangerous men in the world. He says:

"This man has for his mission to demonstrate that crime against fortune, public or private, is not simply an individual wrongdoing. The guardians of the law, powerless to apprehend the real criminals, offer us in their place only the unfortunate or awkward speculators. The American prisons, therefore, are full of victims of financial catastrophes, while the author of these 'crashes' makes his way over a road strewn with ruin and devastation to the conquest of his 'empire.' And if he has been able to put up the price of commodities which the world must have, he can also boast of having worked with equal success at reducing the wages of the workingman. This great master of the criminal code, nevertheless, must be credited with never having lacked in boldness. If he was one of the first to violate the law against trusts, he has been at the same time the man who has violated them most openly and most frequently.

"This terrific devastating game of finance is a sort of toboggan-slide with the Yankees. Some go up and some go down. . . . It is a spectacle which is very interesting, but the number of the unaffected spectators grows less each day. The laborers and the small renters, the first victims of this great robbery, have begun to show signs of impatience. A day will come when all these discontents will have some representation in the Congress. I hope sincerely, for my American friends, that their intelligent resistance will begin in time to save their great republic from the worst and most dangerous of despotisms,—great moneyed men, stronger than the law."

NEW OBSERVATIONS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

AN interesting account of his observations in several hundred cases of tuberculosis in the Medical University Polyclinic of Marburg is contributed by Dr. E. Schwartzkopf to the *Deutsche Archiv für Klinische Medizin* (Leipsic).

Two other physicians had found that most of the cases of tuberculosis in the various houses of Marburg could be traced to infection.

Hereditary influence or a special predisposition to the disease could not explain why healthy persons should contract it after living in certain houses, nor could it account for the great frequency of tuberculosis among the children in these houses.

But it was also noted how tuberculosis rages in certain families, and it remained an open question whether heredity and predisposition might not play an important rôle in the development of the disease in individual cases. In the hospital, closer observations could be made on patients and more complete information obtained concerning the history of cases than would be possible outside.

From observations made in this way, the writer states that "among the women in the hospital, 61 per cent. of those affected with tuberculosis had unquestionably been exposed to infection, while among those who did not have tuberculosis, only 24 per cent. had been exposed to infection. . . . Almost any one may chance to take a colony of the bacilli into his system, but the blood is naturally resistant to disease-germs, and, usually, repeated infection is necessary before a case of lung tuberculosis will develop. . . . The danger of contracting tuberculosis increases with the number of patients in the neighborhood, and with the duration of the exposure. A case of infection in childhood which becomes real lung tuberculosis by the thirteenth year is rarely cured, and the chance of recovery is less if renewed infection takes place. After the age of fourteen years, a person becomes more susceptible to the disease, and the susceptibility becomes constantly greater up to the age of forty. . . . There is no danger to the community from patients suffering with tuberculosis if proper precautions are taken in disposing of the discharges from the lungs. . . . As for inheritance of the disease, heredity has not the least influence in the origin of tuberculosis of the lungs. That depends upon infection."

REAL CAUSES OF INFECTION.

Among the cases that came under observation, there were fewer patients whose parents had had tuberculosis than whose parents had not been affected. The danger from tuberculous

parents does not seem to lie in an innate tendency to develop the disease, but in the great exposure to infection by living with such parents, and, in that case, there is more danger from the mother than from the father, because she is more closely associated with the family. The question is not whether any one in the family has died of tuberculosis, but whether the patient has lived with the rest of the family. Many observers agree that from six months to a year and a half may elapse between the time of infection and the appearance of unmistakable symptoms of the disease, but there is a possibility that the latent period is much longer.

It cannot be said that a case of tuberculosis always results when the bacilli are taken into the body, for we know that—among the poorer classes, at least—almost every one over eighteen years of age harbors a colony of tuberculosis bacilli. Most of the tubercular changes remain latent, and the disease becomes manifest only in the minority of cases; but a person whose system has been infected with tuberculosis from childhood, although the disease may have remained latent, is much more susceptible to it if exposed later in life.

The very frequent occurrence of tuberculosis among the children of the poorer classes was shown by *post mortem* examination of the patients in the hospitals. Seventeen per cent. of all such examinations for children from one to five years of age showed tuberculous changes, and 33 per cent. of those from five to fourteen years of age.

A UNIQUE PREVENTIVE OF RACE SUICIDE.

ONE of the latest attempts to arrest the decreasing population in France is a unique institution which is called "The Drop of Milk," founded several years ago, in Paris, by Drs. Variot and Budin, assisted by a wealthy Parisian philanthropist. This institution is for the maintenance of children during the first six months of their lives, and its care is that they shall receive the proper nourishment until they have safely passed the dangers of early infancy. The children, mostly of the laboring classes, are brought to the institution upon stated days for examination, and the mothers receive a card of admission entitling them to a certain number of bottles of sterilized milk. This is to be given at home in accordance with the directions given by the physician at the institution. In general, the infants are left with their parents, but the conditions require that the mother bring the child regularly,—first, to have it weighed, that the effect of the alimentation may be ascertained; second, that the mother may take part



"THE DROP OF MILK."—THE PARIS INSTITUTION FOR THE CARE OF WEAK INFANTS.

(From the painting by J. Geoffroy.)

in the school of instruction ; and, third, for the regular distribution of the milk. Infants of all classes, rich and poor, are admitted. There is a pay section, a reduced-rate section, and a free section. For the guidance and instruction of the mothers, the bottles are labeled (the institution retaining a duplicate of each label) with instructions to the mother, a statement of the condition of the child, and its weight, by dates. In a description of the work of this institution in the *Revue Universelle*, Gustave Lejeal says :

"Of the 850,000 children who are born every year in Paris, at least 148,000 die before completing their first year ; that is, at the rate of 16 per hundred, for almost half of the total mortality of the first year occurs in the first two months. It is, therefore, especially during the first two months that the infant needs to be carefully nourished. From these figures, one can judge of the important influence this 'Drop of Milk' will have on future generations, and it is not an exaggeration to characterize this work of Dr. Variot as an important contribution to social progress."

TRANSMIGRATION FROM A HINDU STANDPOINT.

A HINDU swami, who signs himself Ananda M., contributes to the new quarterly review, *Buddhism* (published in Rangoon, Burma, for the International Buddhist Society), a study of what transmigration really signifies to the Buddhist. Twenty-five pages of close reasoning lead him to the conclusion which he gives in the following paragraph :

"To live in love with all that lives, not seeking

or not earning for to-morrow's guerdon ; to make of his life an oasis in the desert of self-desire ; to strive ever, even here and now, after true Love and Wisdom and the Perfect Peace,—this is for the Buddhist the supreme ideal, the glory of his Dhamma, and the hope of all his ways. All else, —all thought of future gain on life for self,—is but a mockery and delusion. As something real and true, as Buddhaghosa tells us, there rises in us the thought 'I am,' 'I was,' or 'I shall be.' And it is all illusion, the dewdrop deeming itself a permanent and separate entity, though the waters which compose it lay yesterday in the ocean's depths, and with the dawning light will rise and melt into the wandering airs. But if this universal life be ever-changing, sorrowful, and without a soul, there is still, our religion teaches, an end and a cessation. Thought is the creator of these worlds, the builder of this earthly tabernacle, the maker of illusion ; and to him who gains the victory over thought comes in this life the unutterable peace. He is the victor who here and now has triumphed over ignorance ; who has overcome all passion, hatred, and illusion, and has passed where nevermore the woes of earth can come. To him is joy beyond all joy we know,—the joy of liberation from this vanity of life ; who knows that for him rebirth is finished and his toil at end ; and that when death shall claim his body there will be no more of change or sorrow or delusion, even as the master has said :

"Decay must come to all that is,
Impermanent the elements of life !
What has been born must cease to be ;
Surely in cessation alone is happiness !"

THE INCEPTION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. CHARLES ROUX, formerly Deputy from Marseilles in the French Parliament, and vice-president of the Suez Canal Grand Council, has just completed his two-volume history of the inception and execution of the canal project. This work, under the title "The Isthmus and the Canal of Suez, Its History and Its Present Status," has just been issued in Paris. It is remarkably full and complete. The whole history of European commercial expansion, from the time of Venetian supremacy, with the different efforts to reach the far East, are recounted by M. Roux, and the complete story of Ferdinand De Lesseps' work is given. (A review of this book appears in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.) This writer declares that, not only the idea of the Suez Canal, but that of the Panama waterway, originated in the philosophical speculations of the famous Saint Simonian, Père Enfantin. He concludes, from one of Enfantin's letters, written in 1827:

"To-day, I feel that my face is turned irresistibly toward the Orient. . . . It is for us to bring into being, between ancient Egypt and old Judea, one of the new highways of Europe to India and China. Later, we must also cut through another at Panama. We will then plant one foot on the Nile, the other on Jerusalem. Our right hand will stretch to Mexico, our left arm will cover Rome and reach even to Paris. Suez is the center of our life of effort. There we will accomplish the deed which the world waits to admit that we are indeed strong men of courage."

THE MYSTERIOUS MORO CHARACTER.

RECENT events have again roused our Yankee curiosity regarding that strange people, the Moros. Up to the present time, about the only channel through which it has been possible for Americans to come into touch with these Malays has been that afforded by the military arm of the government. It was shown by Chaplain Bateman, in an article contributed to a recent number of this REVIEW, that the Moro is dominated to an unusual degree by the military instinct, and that for this reason army officers seem best fitted to deal with him wisely. In the current number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, the same writer dwells upon certain striking facts revealed by these official relations.

In opening communication with the authorities of occupation, the Moro sultan, or datto, is often moved, not so much by a purpose to serve the foreigners as by his vainglorious desire to make

prominent his own military importance, thus subserving personal ends. He may, too, plan to enlist the military power against some neighbor.

"He will usually be cautious in the use of words spoken in the hearing of those of his own race whom he distrusts. He prefers to 'talk privately to the commandante.' A cabinet *séance* with the commanding officer is made the basis of extraordinary tales, which he narrates with gusto to his jealous rivals for recognition.

"Such interviews serve to acquaint the authorities with scandals, grievances, local hatreds, entertained by villages or persons, and family feuds of long standing.

INTERNECINE WARFARE.

"As the acquaintance becomes more intimate, the absence of solidarity among Moros generally becomes apparent. While there exists the remotest prospect of reaching a coveted result, the Moro is a 'lifelong brother;' but since by instinct and tradition he is a freebooter, just as by principle and practice he is a confirmed liar, it may soon become evident that he is the best possible witness against himself. His proposals of reprisal are mentally, if not orally, rejected by the officer who is learning what manner of man is before him.

"Information furnished against a thief was found prompted, not by a desire to punish a criminal, but wholly by a knowledge that the robber possessed valuable brass vessels and stores of rice which the informant hoped to seize during the eagerly anticipated engagement with troops. When the information so imparted failed of its purpose, the 'loyalty' of that Moro dropped to the zero mark, and he became worthless as a future agent.

"Even the best of Moro secret-service men are prone to grow lukewarm after they have been serviceable in one or two instances. They appear to lose their courage from fear of the tribesman's vengeance.

AN UNTRAVELED PEOPLE.

"No one Moro has been discovered by our officers who is largely useful in several capacities or in widely separated localities. One may not lay before a Moro a proposed plan of operations among a people unknown to him, or residing in a region with which he is unacquainted, and expect him to carry the same into successful execution. He simply has not the requisite intelligence and nerve to do it. Some one must be found who resides near the objective. The Moro mind cannot grasp a proposition covering broad ground. Mental exercise is confined to a small circle of persons and places."

The Sulus, it is true, have traveled farther than the Moros of Mindanao, but all Moros, says Mr. Bateman, are deficient in a sense of time and space. "They do not know how old they are, or how far it is by rational comparison from one place to another. There are not a few old lake Moros who have never visited a town on the sea-coast. Twenty miles is to them a great distance. The constant intertribal wars have restrained the timid from travel."

PLAYING ON THE MORO'S VANITY.

Mr. Bateman emphasizes egotism as one of the marked attributes of the Moro, and shows how the presence of this trait is a recognized factor in our dealings with him. "When proffer of friendship is once made to a leader, it has been found advantageous to pay no further attention to him. To ignore him for a time is the surest way to reach him through his inordinate vanity. Rank and prestige are the twin idols of his heart, dearer than life itself. Some fine morning he will appear unexpected, unannounced, to inform the commanding officer that he has always been his brother."

THE ORIENTAL VIEW-POINT.

"To judge Moros by inflexible Occidental standards of motives and morals is to lose at once the key to the situation. The very structure of their language differentiates them from ourselves. Verbs are in the passive voice. The man who was slashed and killed provoked the trouble. The under dog in the fight is always the aggressor. The thief is not blamed for 'finding' things lying about at loose ends; the man who lost the property is the real criminal,—besides, he is a fool. If he were a sensible man, he would have exercised vigilance against the approach of the thief. Moros reverse everything. Like all Orientals, they venerate the past and their folklore; myths and legends abound in tales not unlike those of the 'Arabian Nights Entertainment.'

"They turn to the left of the road, extend the left hand naturally in greeting, and the scribes write from right to left, turning the paper sideways, as any left-handed man would do.

THE WRITTEN LANGUAGE.

"Letter-writing enters extensively into military relations. This correspondence affords a study in mental habit and process. A small proportion only of Moros are able to express their thoughts in written characters. These scribes use what passes for Arabic vowel and consonant marks, as they spell out phonetically the mother tongue. They possess little real

knowledge of pure Arabic, even the current form of the characters is an appreciable departure from the standard.

"The average pandita cannot read a line in the Koran unless the text is in the vernacular. With a single exception, I am not aware that there is a man among the lake Moros who can read and write with ease and accuracy Arabic proper. The Koran is referred to as the 'Kitab,' and copies are common possessions."

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PACIFIC.

THAT the peace of the world and the repose of Europe should ever depend upon a decision made at Tokio by the Mikado and his ministers is a fact of which the great Napoleon never dreamed, and which would have greatly surprised Prince Bismarck. But the consequence of the expansion of European races to the ends of the earth have made this not only possible, but actual. In this way, M. René Pinon begins, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a study of the struggle between the world-powers for the control of the Pacific Ocean. "The Pacific become a Mediterranean" is a paradox of yesterday which has become a reality of to-day.

"Around this gigantic sea most of the great powers which for centuries in Europe have been the leaders in history are represented. England, Germany, Russia, France, and Holland have taken their positions on this battlefield of the future. They have established their counting-houses close by their markets. . . . Here we have on this scene the old nations in competition with the youngest states to which they have given birth,—the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the Australian Federation—and Japan."

ALL-IMPORTANCE OF THE FAR EAST.

That power which exploits the riches of China will dominate the great ocean. In the words of Prince Henry of Orleans, "he who knows how to make his voice heard in the extreme Orient can also talk very loudly in the rest of the world." M. Pinon considers in order the different countries which have interest in the Pacific. It is Japan's supreme aim, he says, "to create and sustain an army and navy able to vanquish Russia, and to exercise hegemony in the waters of the far East; to assume at the same time the rôle of educator of the Celestial Empire, protector of its integrity, and arouser of its energies; . . . to place the yellow race in such a condition that it will be able to drive the Europeans from far-eastern Asia, take from them their colonies, free all the yellow peoples, and

dominate, like an Asiatic Great Britain, over all the seas and islands of the western Pacific."

The writer elaborates his argument as to the necessity for Japanese expansion for reasons of overpopulation. Having Formosa, which is a strong strategic point in the Pacific, Japan, he continues, must have Korea, and, in the end, Manchuria also. He does not believe that, even though victorious, the Japanese could seriously harm Russia. It would be better for them, he argues, to come to an understanding with the Muscovite now.

ENTER THE UNITED STATES.

The appearance of the United States in the extreme Orient he characterizes as dramatic. When Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay, the United States became, "not only a commercial power of the first order, but a territorial and military power." He believes that President Roosevelt is openly aiming at the control of the Pacific. He enumerates the strategic advantages of American possessions washed by Pacific waters, and recounts American commercial triumphs in the far East. The Americanization of Asia, he says, has begun, and the completion of the Panama Canal "will realize the audacious predictions of President Roosevelt." Japan "caught between the expansion of the Russian and the American,—can she succeed in remaining a great power? This is one of the most interesting problems of the future." Great Britain, he declares, will not dominate the Pacific, because her various possessions in and on the waters of that ocean have no common interest. Australia and Canada have the most vital concern, but nothing in common with the rest of the empire. The alliance with Japan, "if one looks for its foundation motives, would seem to be a desperate attempt to arrest the march of Russia into northern China, and to maintain the 'open door' in the Middle Kingdom." But, "in fortifying the position of Japan in the far East, and in furnishing her with capital to develop her economic resources, and giving her by this alliance a standing among civilized powers, is not England working with her own hands for the success of the most dangerous of her rivals?" Germany has important possessions in the Pacific, especially Kiao-Chau, but these cannot exercise a dominating influence.

WILL HOLLAND LOSE HER COLONIES?

Holland has vast regions under her control in the East Indies, but not enough capital to develop their resources. M. Pinon is afraid that she will lose these some day, because "islands as large as continents, which remain unproduc-

tive and unexploited because their owners have no capital, present in our times a great temptation to peoples fairly bursting to open new avenues for their population; abstract right without force to back it up will some day not be a sufficient safeguard for the Dutch colonies." The possessions of France do not permit her to play an important rôle in this struggle, this writer admits, but he criticises the French Government for its proposal to sell its Polynesian islands to the United States. This would be a fault, he says, without excuse and without remedy.

THE FINAL ALIGNMENT.

With the combatants ready for the fray, and pressed behind by imperious national necessities for homes and markets "on this stage of the Antipodes, history takes on new aspects, and is overturning the old theory of the problem of national rule.

"Here there is no house of Austria, no Turkey, no Italy, no ancient antagonism between Christian and Mussulman. Spain disappeared from the stage at the moment when the curtain was rung up; England and France still figure, but at the rear of the stage, in the same rank with little Holland. The Britannic race plays a star part, but it is not the old England,—it is the two figures, Australia and Canada. Finally, all the front of the stage is taken up by the struggle between the two colossuses, Russia and America, for the mastery of the continent and of the Pacific,—if, perhaps, they are not forced to make room for the audacious little yellow man,—the Jap,—he to be followed, it may be, by the Chinaman."

THE GERMANS IN KIAO-CHAU.

WHAT the Germans have done and are doing in their Chinese colony is described by a writer in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin). The German protectorate was founded, according to this writer (Lieut.-Gen. A. von Janson), who has just returned from a visit to Kiao-Chau, for the double purpose of providing a safe shelter for the German Asiatic squadron and opening up a market for the development of German trade. A coaling station and a suitable dock for repairing the ships were to be included. A purely military station, such as England might have established, was out of the question for the German Empire, and, with the limited choice of territory still available for a Chinese market, Kiao-Chau was the best, and certainly superior to Wei-Hai-Wei. Kiao-Chau cannot, of course, be compared to Hongkong, because the condi-

tions in the latter are so exceptionally favorable, —more favorable, indeed, than can perhaps ever be found again in any other part of the world. In England, the principle followed is that of trade first and government afterward; but as there was no market ready to hand left for the Germans to take in China, it was their duty to try to create one, if possible, and so prepare the way for German enterprise. The writer then describes what the Germans have already achieved in their new colony, and what they may hope to attain in the future.

HOW THE TOWN LOOKS.

The town of Kiao-Chau seems to be situated, not in the colony itself, but outside, in neutral territory. Chinese troops may not be stationed here, but German troops may move about with perfect freedom. On the other hand, Germany may not acquire any territory here. Fuel appears to be very scarce, for everywhere in the non-agricultural districts the smallest plants are collected as a possible substitute for firewood. From the middle of July to the middle of September, there are heavy rains, and as the force of the water washes away all before it, it is useless to attempt any kind of vegetation on the rocks which hem in the place. The low, flat districts are covered with field produce, and one cannot help admiring the industry of the Chinese, working all day in their little fields, knowing that their crops may at any time be destroyed in a few hours by the force of the waters. If a flood does come, they submit without much ado to what seems to them the inevitable, and begin over again.

When the Germans came to the town, the conditions seemed hopeless,—dirty houses, want of water, etc.; but now, after five years, there is a flourishing town with European buildings and wide streets, and new villages have been built for most of the displaced Chinese inhabitants; in fact, no Chinese, except those who are servants to Europeans, are allowed to live in the town itself,—they are relegated to the business district, near the harbor and the railway. Everything possible has been done to insure cleanliness and healthy conditions. During the five years of the colony, the progress which trade has made has been satisfactory, on the whole, but there remains much to be done. So far as the administration of the colony is concerned, there is little cause for complaint. Provision has been made for the education of the colonists, and evangelical missions have charge of the education of the Chinese. An evangelical church, too, has been provided, and the Catholic missionaries conduct services for Catholics.

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

SIGNOR ERCOLA VIDARI discusses, in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), the probable results of the arbitration treaties which have been made or are about to be made between certain European powers. The French Revolution, he reminds us, proclaimed the fraternity of all nations, and then turned Europe into a shambles. Nicholas II. succeeded in constituting the court of arbitration at The Hague in 1899. Now he rushes into war in order to control Manchuria and Korea, without any regard for the interests of China, Japan, or England. England has conquered the Transvaal and added it to her empire. The United States, the last convert to the imperial idea, has snatched from the crown of Spain both Cuba and the Philippines. Thus, "fact has prevailed over fancy; the concrete overcome the abstract." If we are to believe their words, all desire peace,—Germany, Austria, Italy. "But can France desire peace while she still smarts under the loss of Alsace-Lorraine? Can England and Russia desire peace while they stand confronted as implacable rivals in central Asia and the far East?"

ARBITRATION NOT FOR GREAT QUESTIONS.

He thinks that arbitration is only practicable in deciding small international questions which are not worth the risk of a great war,—questions such as the Alabama claims and the Alaska and Venezuela boundary questions. But when an international difference touches the very existence of a country, its national honor, its policy of territorial expansion, every state is inclined to decide for itself and to cry hands off to all who would interpose the plea of arbitration. "For all wars are not unrighteous. The causes maintained at Marathon, at Lagnano, and at Solferino were just and holy. Even offensive wars are justifiable, such as that by which Greece asserted her independence against Turkey, and such as the wars of Piedmont against Austria." He thinks that all that can be done is to abate the horrors of war by avoiding such atrocities as the use of explosive projectiles, the poisoning of wells, the bombardment of unfortified cities, the massacre of prisoners and non-combatants, and the robbery of private individuals, whether hostile or neutral.

The writer proceeds to give an account of the origin of the conference and the arbitration tribunal of The Hague. He points out that, although the Czar of Russia was a prime mover in the constitution of the arbitration tribunal, "he did not submit to the tribunal of The Hague his own tender offspring,—the case of his own differences

with Japan. Can it be true, as the malicious whisper, that Russia, by promoting such a conference of the powers, tried to cloak her own plans of conquest in the far East?" And why was not the quarrel of England with the Transvaal submitted to the tribunal of The Hague? He proceeds to show that the futility of such a tribunal of arbitration as that of The Hague is absolutely the result of its own constitution, for in the second article is found the following provision:

Controversies of a judicial character, or relating to treaties existing between two parties, and which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary method of diplomacy, shall be submitted to a permanent court of arbitration established by the convention of the twenty-ninth July, 1899, provided they do not relate to the vital interests, to the independence or honor of the two contracting states and have no reference to the interests of any third power.

WHO IS TO JUDGE WHAT SHALL BE ARBITRATED?

But who is to judge, he asks, "whether or not a controversy really touches upon one or the other of the points mentioned? What superior authority is there that can compel the contestants to take this or that course? And then the words 'vital interest, independence and honor of the contracting parties.' Let us consider these. England, for example, may consider it her vital interest that France should not touch her Egyptian possessions; as France might think it vital to her that England should not disturb her in her Algerian and Tunisian possessions, and Italy that no one should make a descent upon Tripolitania. And what of honor? Is there anything more imponderable than international honor? Any state, for instance, may think her honor is threatened because another state does not feel itself compelled to accept an ultimatum oppressive in its conditions from an antagonist." He decides, therefore, that "the whole labored edifice of universal and perpetual peace stands exposed to the tempest of a thousand political accidents which may demolish it miserably and bring it to naught. It is the biblical image of Nebuchadnezzar, whose feet were of clay." He concludes as follows:

"We gladly concede that tribunals of arbitration may be of great use in adjusting disputes between states who can have no grave differences, as between Italy and France and between Italy and England, while between England and France the case would not be quite the same. We gladly concede that these conventions are, in general, evidence of a decided tendency toward peace, a tendency all the more to be appreciated because manifested in those who are themselves the arbiters of peace and war. When this tendency

becomes permanent and universal, arbitration, so far as such a thing is possible, will do good service in the cause of peace; and if it fail utterly to abolish war,—and it is our firm conviction that it will fail to do so,—it will at least deepen the horror with which men regard such actions as are not justified by the unavoidable necessity of international justice."

WHEAT-GROWING IN CANADA.

WHO can estimate with any approach to accuracy the potential wheat-growing area of the Canadian provinces and territories? Counting acres by millions is a task that soon wearies the mind, and it is almost impossible to grasp the full meaning of the figures. In the *Canadian Magazine* for April, Dr. William Saunders gives an estimate of the amount of land fit for cultivation in the province of Manitoba and the territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, as gathered from official sources, as follows:

	Total area exclusive of water. Acres.	Estimated pro- portion suitable for cultivation. Acres.
Manitoba.....	41,000,000	27,000,000
Assiniboia.....	57,000,000	50,000,000
Saskatchewan.....	70,000,000	52,000,000
Alberta.....	64,000,000	42,000,000
Total.....	232,000,000	171,000,000

CEREALS IN ARCTIC LATITUDES.

But this total of 171,000,000 acres by no means represents all the land that Canadians hope to bring eventually under cultivation. Beyond the boundaries of Saskatchewan and Alberta are the vast northern territories of Athabasca and Mackenzie, the former comprising 155,000,000 acres, and the latter 340,000,000. Not much is known as to the possibilities of these arctic lands beyond the fact that cereals may be grown successfully in certain portions of them. Dr. Saunders states that he has received from Dunvegan, on the Peace River, 414 miles by latitude north of Winnipeg, samples of Ladoga wheat, plump and well matured, weighing 64 pounds to the bushel. From Fort Simpson, 818 miles north of Winnipeg, Ladoga wheat weighing 62½ pounds to the bushel has been obtained. The time between sowing and harvesting, in those northern regions, varied from 101 to 108 days in duration. In regard to the ripening of the grain in so brief a period, Dr. Saunders says:

"The long days are an important factor in bringing about this result, the influence of increased periods of light hastens the ripening of cereals very much. This is supported by facts brought together during a careful series of observations made some years ago by a distinguished Russian investigator, Kowalewski. He experiments with spring wheat and oats, growing them in different parts of Russia, from the far North, at Arkangelsk, to the southern province of Kherson. He found that in the higher latitudes the grain ripens in a shorter period than in the more southern districts, the difference varying at different points from twelve to thirty-five days. This author attributes the earlier ripening in the north largely to the influence of light during the long summer days. He also believes that the short seasons of quick growth have gradually brought about in these cereals an early ripening habit. In our experience with early ripening cereals, this habit is a permanent characteristic which they continue to manifest when grown in localities where the summer season is longer."

THE PRESENT CULTIVATED AREA.

Turning from the far North to the small and better-known districts lying near the railroad lines, and considering present conditions, Dr. Saunders shows that, of the 171,000,000 acres in Manitoba and the three provisional territories, which are said to be suitable for cultivation, a very small part is now under crop.

"In Manitoba, there were 2,039,940 acres under wheat in 1902, and 1,134,385 acres in other farm crops, making a total of 3,174,325 acres. In the three provisional territories, there were in all 625,758 acres in wheat, and about 363,879 acres in other crops, making a total of 989,637 acres, which, added to the acreage under cultivation in Manitoba, makes in all 4,163,962 acres. From this comparatively small area over sixty-seven million bushels of wheat and nearly fifty-nine million bushels of other grain were produced. The estimates for 1903 show a considerable increase in area under cultivation, but will not probably bring the land under crop up to five million acres in all, and at this figure it would be less than 3 per cent. of the whole."

COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

By way of comparison, Dr. Saunders refers to the fact that the total area under wheat in the United States in 1902, including winter and spring varieties, was 46,202,424 acres, which gave a crop of a little over 670,000,000 bushels. He maintains that the yield per acre in Canada is

larger than in the United States. While the average crop in the United States in 1902, including winter and spring wheats, was only 14.5 bushels per acre, the average of spring wheat in Manitoba was 26 bushels, and in the Northwest territories 25 bushels.

"The average of a ten years' record tells much the same story. A ten years' average for Manitoba, from 1891 to 1900, gives 19 bushels of spring wheat per acre. During the same time, South Dakota gives 10.04 and North Dakota 12.07. The wheat yield for the whole of the United States for the same period was 13.3 bushels per acre; while in Ontario, the only province with statistics covering this period, we have an average of 19.4 of fall wheat and 15.2 per acre of spring wheat. This larger yield in Canada is, no doubt, partly due to the land being more productive, and partly to a more favorable climate, and in some measure to better farming."

CANADA AS BRITAIN'S GRANARY.

"The total imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain in 1902 were equivalent in all to about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. Were one-fourth of the land said to be suitable for cultivation in Manitoba and the three provisional territories under crop with wheat annually, and the average production equal to that of Manitoba for the past ten years, the total crop would be over 812,000,000 bushels. This would be ample to supply the home demand for 30,000,000 of inhabitants and meet the present requirements of Great Britain three times over. This estimate deals only with a portion of the west, and it leaves the large eastern provinces out of consideration altogether. From this it would seem to be quite possible that Canada may be in a position within comparatively few years, after supplying all home demands, to furnish Great Britain with all the wheat and flour she requires and leave a surplus for export to other countries."

THE VICTORIA FALLS.

THE wonderful falls on the Zambesi River, in Africa, discovered nearly fifty years ago by Livingstone, are soon to be reached by the railway now being pushed northward from Bulawayo. An illustrated description of the falls appears in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for March. The falls are in country actually under the rule of the British South Africa Company. Immediately above the falls the Zambesi is, in places, over a mile wide—a peacefully flowing stream, dotted with islands, on which grow tall palms, and there is nothing to disturb the serenity except it be the waterfowl on the lookout for fish,

and an occasional hippopotamus. As to how the river comes to form this gigantic waterfall, Mr. C. Douglas-Jones, the writer of this timely article, gives a clear description :

"A broad river with a comparatively slow current suddenly hurls itself into a narrow crack, or fissure, in the earth which reaches across its bed from bank to bank. This fissure is of an average width of 300 feet and a depth of 400 feet, and has one narrow outlet 600 feet wide, by which the water collected in it can escape, and this nearer to one end than the other. As can easily be imagined, the volume of water collected at the bottom of the fissure is enormous, and having only a small exit, comes rushing and surging out with great force.

"Immediately after leaving the fissure the gorge, into which the water flows, makes a sharp bend. This still more increases the agitation of the water, and the name—'Boiling Pot'—given

"The island juts out over the abyss, and we look along about a thousand yards of cataract hurling themselves into a long and narrow chasm. It is a grand sight. The rainbows here are at their best—double and sometimes treble. The prismatic colors are very distinct, and the clouds of mist seem to chase each other up these arcs of light. Immediately opposite is the Rain Forest, from which down the face of the cliffs numbers of little gleaming, white rivulets are running."

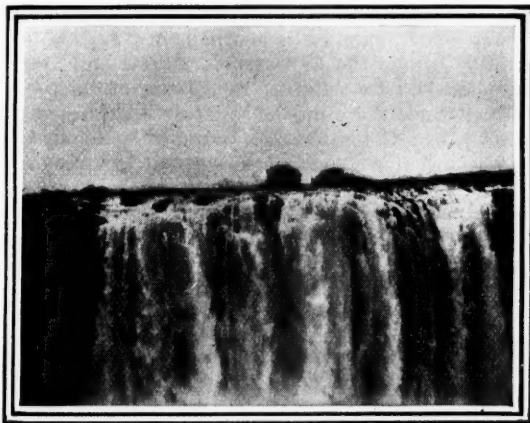
BOGOTÁ THE EXTRAORDINARY.

BOGOTÁ, the capital of Colombia, is one of the most extraordinary cities in the world. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, editor of the *National Geographic Magazine*, who knows the city well, has this to say about it in the *Chautauquan* for March :

"It is situated far from the seacoast, and difficult of access to the world ; it is none the less prosperous, and growing rapidly. It is 800 miles from the Atlantic, and only 250 miles from the Pacific, but is really much nearer the Atlantic, as the lofty Andes shut it from the great ocean. To reach Bogotá, you must take a paddle-wheel steamer up the Magdalena from Barranquilla. . . . The land journey, on mule-back, brings you over the mountains. The road is often so narrow that pack-mules cannot pass each other. On ascending from the third valley, the road enters a broad plain. . . . At the farther end is Bogotá, lying at the foot of more great mountains. A railway carries the traveler across the plain to the city ; and he is lucky if he has made the trip from the seacoast in fourteen days.

"On the streets of Bogotá is seen a strange mixture of modern and medieval customs. One meets a group of gentlemen dressed in the latest Parisian cut of clothes and hat, while down the street come swinging a couple of men carrying a sedan chair with curtains tightly drawn, as was the mode centuries ago. As in Naples and Constantinople, beggars have the free run of the city and plant themselves in the most crowded streets, uncovering hideous deformities or rotting limbs which all passers-by must see.

"The women, especially the girls, are beautiful and vivacious, with large dark eyes and hair, and exceeding grace of movement. Few women are seen on the street. Girls marry at fourteen or younger ; and among the lower classes, sometimes become mothers at twelve or thirteen. Boys are men at fourteen ; at sixteen or seventeen, they graduate from college, are politicians at twenty, and sometimes grandfathers at thirty ; marvelous precocity, explained



VICTORIA FALLS, ON THE ZAMBESI.

to this bend is most expressive. At the Boiling Pot the river begins a tortuous course of some thirty miles between cliffs 400 feet high."

Only in two places, so far as is known at present, can these cliffs be descended to the level of the water. Across the falls nature has drawn a band of color—the rainbow—one of the most beautiful features of the Victoria Falls. "At every turn the sun on the mist causes it to become full of prismatic color, now as a rainbow, now as a variegated, colored cloud, but always of surpassing beauty."

Quite near the falls is Livingstone Island, where Livingstone camped for some months when he discovered the falls, and the tree on which he cut his initials still stands.

The grandest view of the falls, says the writer, is looking east toward northwestern Rhodesia.

by the perpetual spring, but followed by pre mature decay.

THE ATHENS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

"Bogotá has often been called the Athens of South America. The National University is located here; there is a library of fifty thousand volumes, a picture gallery, a splendid museum, a mint, and an observatory. Pictures of Murillo and Velasquez may be seen in several of the churches and convents.

"The San Francisco and San Augustin rivers divide the city into four parts, and are spanned by many bridges, some of them of quaint design and beauty. The streets are narrow and abominably paved. The houses have large balconies, and projecting windows behind which the ladies watch what is going on; however, the streets are strangely quiet, except during feast days.

"There are many other remarkable things about Bogotá; its situation 8,760 feet above sea-level, on an extremely fertile level plateau as large as the State of Delaware; here it is always spring; you see a farmer planting one field, while his neighbor is reaping his crop; there are no blacks, mulattoes, or persons of negro descent; all are whites, Indians, or of mixed bloods. For its size, the city has more churches and convents,—great, massive structures,—than perhaps any other city in the world. The lofty mountains which tower on all sides contain boundless mineral wealth, and when the revolutions cease and these deposits are mined, Bogotá will become fabulously rich."

THE FUTURE OF THE LATIN NATIONS.

TO the Anglo-Saxon reader in general, this title suggests a consideration of national decadence. To Dr. Emil Reich (who discusses the subject in the March *Contemporary*), it is a study of bright possibilities and probabilities by no means discouraging. In the first place, he declares that the resemblance between the Latin races is entirely superficial. "In national character, there can be nothing more opposed than are the Italians, Spanish, and French."

SPAIN'S FUTURE.

Spain's greatness, Dr. Reich contends, was fostered by peculiarly artificial means (meaning the discovery of the Americas and the wealth this gave her), and "when those means were cut off she was bound to relapse into her former line of progress." The exhaustion of her means has "compelled Spain to curtail her exaggerated projects, but it would be rash to conclude that

she is really a decadent nation." Her late humiliation at the hands of the United States has drawn upon Spain what this writer calls an undue share of contempt. She is naturally poor, she is isolated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees, she is the least-visited country of the Continent, she is priest-ridden, but there is no reason to despair of her future.

"Bodily and mentally, the Spanish are as sane and sound as any, and though they may perhaps never be permitted to regain the proud station which once they held in the forefront of Europe, they may very well attain a humbler degree of ambition, develop their own home country, and build up a polity as remarkable as any which at present exists."

THE GREATNESS OF ITALY.

The Italians are, "beyond a doubt, the most gifted nation in Europe." What characterizes them, above all, is their initiative.

"It is the first step which is the hardest to make, but it is the Italians who have always been ready to take the first step in action, and able to make the first step in new paths of science. When once the route across the Atlantic was shown by a Columbus or a Vespucci, it required no remarkable courage or enterprise to follow in their track. But imagine the cool nerves necessary, in those days of yet imperfect seamanship. . . . In all modern sciences, the Italians have played the part of pioneers. It is they who have laid us our true course in navigating the sea of medieval ignorance and have taken up the pursuit of knowledge where the Greeks or Arabs had left it. They have laid the foundations of arithmetic and algebra, of physics, electricity, pathological anatomy (the creation of Morgagni); they have traced the first lines in sociology and in the philosophy of history. . . . We cannot help being impressed by their extraordinary mental activity, and by the diversity of their attainments, which is almost incredible. The history of Italy teems, for the last eight centuries, with the most intense personalities."

This individuality is fostered by the diversity of the country, and her "trump-card in the future is her supremely excellent geo-political position." The Suez Canal has made her the center of the regenerated Mediterranean world. But she faces two great evils,—political separateness and the hostility of the Church. Political union she has attained, but national unity is still to come. While the House of Savoy has stripped the Holy See of its temporal dominions, Italy is still almost exclusively Catholic, and "the Church has at its beck and call an immense power of latent hostility to the existing government. This

is the one great shadow which is cast upon the otherwise brilliant future of Italy."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR FRANCE.

Dr. Reich succumbs to the fascination of France without a murmur of protest. French history and life, he declares, show the pulse of human life as does no other people or history. What is the reason for this? Is it the French character, the French language, the French woman, or France itself? His answer is, all of these. The almost universal knowledge of the French language, he says, is strangely accompanied by an equally widespread ignorance of France. This ignorance, or, rather, misinterpretation, he believes, is to be expected regarding a nation so highly civilized as France, "in which, probably, the scale of lights and shades is wider than anywhere else." A study of France may be best made by a study of the French woman, "the most important person in the French social economy." "Outside the Orient, the French girl is the most secluded of any. To those who have not seen it, the almost penitential isolation in which the French girl up to the time of her marriage is kept from the other sex, except from the members of her immediate family, is very nearly inconceivable." This seclusion is the cause, largely, of two cardinal defects of France, the one literary, the other social. French poetry is sterile in lyrics, because the fountain of inspiration to lyric verse—the social intercourse of the young—is lacking. The novelist of France cannot admit the *jeune fille* to his writings.

"In life, she is a nonentity; in the novel, she would be an absurdity. There is no subject of interest on which to build a romance except the illicit amour after marriage. The novelist is compelled, in spite of himself, to treat life invariably from the point of view of adultery. By no other means can he give his book even a semblance of plausibility. The foreign novel-reader, however, leaps at once to the conclusion that his French author depicts the prevalent features of French married life. Nothing could certainly be more absurdly untrue, as a few months' sojourn in France would certainly convince the most rabid of Francophobes. The future of the French novel is not bright; these limitations which are imposed upon its topic doom it to monotony."

The social result of the seclusion of the French girl is the *demi-monde*.

"The strict seclusion in which the French girl is held before marriage, although on the one hand it is the prime cause of the virtue, the energy, and restless industry of the married Frenchwo-

man, yet on the other hand it is undeniable that it is the indirect prime cause of many of the objectionable social habits of French young men and their *déclassées* mates." But this severe discipline makes a woman whose influence thoroughly pervades every detail of family life.

FRANCE THOROUGHLY DE-MEDIEVALIZED.

Far from being nervous and fidgety by temperament, the French, declares this writer, carry cold logic and reason further than any other people. The Frenchman saves and becomes rich, and is not ashamed to be a shopkeeper all his life.

"Here we have struck the keynote of French private life. No country of Europe has been so thoroughly de-medievalized as France. The barriers of class and caste have been leveled to the uttermost; and though these barriers still subsist, as they must, there is nothing in them that is galling or preventive of a thoroughly good understanding through all ranks of society. There is no straining of one class to enter another, and consequently very little of that sense of discomfort which arises from false position. Very few men in France find it desirable to conceal their social origin. They are fully conscious of the position in life they have been born in, and are well pleased with it."

Chastened and taught by the terrible defeat of 1870, homogeneous in her population, with the republic well established, a rich colonial empire, and a rapidly clearing atmosphere in the relations of Church and State, France has a splendid hold on the future.

MODERN MEXICAN LITERATURE.

THOUGH not generally recognized, it is a fact that, long before its conquest by the Spaniards, Mexico was the literary and intellectual center of the North American continent. This makes rather appropriate that other fact that the first printing-press was set up in Mexico City before the Pilgrim Fathers were born. John Hubert Cornyn, writing in *Modern Mexico* (New York and Mexico City), declares that "the many archeological discoveries made recently in this city [Mexico] show that the claims for intellectuality of the Aztecs made by the early writers after the Spanish conquest of Mexico were not exaggerated." Besides being ardent politicians, the Aztecs, he continues, had an undoubted literary and scientific culture. These predominant characteristics are evident in the modern Mexican, who is, after all, quite near to his Aztec ancestor. Mr. Cornyn says:

LOVE FOR HISTORY AND POLITICS.

"We are not surprised, on looking over the list of the foremost writers of this country, to find that their attention has been directed, for the most part, to politics, science, art criticism, medicine, history, archeology, and kindred subjects. Within this restricted field, the Mexicans have, since before the conquest to the present day, been a literary race, and throughout all this time the literary type has been persistent, in so far, at least, as the native race has helped to make it. This type is strongly in the ascendancy in Mexico to-day, for, like their Aztec ancestors, the Mexican writers show a strong love for history and politics and all those subjects that are more or less related to them. Among the Mexican writers since the Spanish conquest, there has been no lack of poets. But this, too, may be said to be an Aztec inheritance, the mantle of which has descended upon the shoulders of the illiterate Mexican Indians of to-day, in whose mouths the legends and stories of the people are often strikingly beautiful, imaginative, and poetical."

Despite the fanaticism of the Spanish conquerors in destroying most of the Aztec records, after the lapse of four hundred years enough of these records remain to prove beyond a doubt the literary culture of the Aztecs. Under the ancient *régime*, the influence of the priests came first. Then came that of the emperor, who was subject to the Church, and, to some extent, to the nobles.

"Theoretically, he was all-powerful, but superstition brought him to the feet of the priests. The great mass of the people were subject to the three powers—the Church, the emperor, and the nobles. The tendency of the literature created under these conditions was inevitable. . . . In Mexico, under the Aztecs, the lower classes had never conceived the idea that they could exist without the priests, the emperor, and the nobles to rule over them. In all feudal states, the individual exists only as a part of the whole system. Hence, all stories and tales of individuals, wherever they exist, are but the personification of the system itself. Philosophy, history, politics, religion, interest the race as a whole because they are the records of its progress. All the stories of the Aztecs which exist among the Mexican Indians are about heroes and supernatural beings. These represent the progress and ambitions of the people as a whole."

THE MEXICAN NOVELIST OF TO-DAY.

After the conquest, the Catholic Church simply usurped the power of the Aztec priests, re-

placed the Aztec gods with Catholic saints, and the Indians continued to look up to the Church as they had done under the old *régime*. Their individuality remained unawakened.

"To-day, the Mexican novelists who have tried their hand at the picturing of characters and individuals have been, for the most part, imitators, because their surroundings and their education have unfitted them to sympathize with their subjects. No Mexican writer has given us a passably good story of the common people, for the reason that the people have had no existence, until very lately, in the eyes of the political and religious systems which have governed the country. This is why the literary men of Mexico occupy themselves, for the most part, with poetry, history, philosophy, politics, art criticism, science, archeology, and kindred subjects; for these appeal to the people as a body or to the ruling classes as representing the system."

The present liberal government of Mexico is doing its best to encourage literary effort. Most of the literary men who have shown any talent have been given positions under the government, where they have considerable time to devote to literary work. The result of this policy of the government is that most of the Mexican literary men are also politicians, journalists, essayists, etc. Juan de Dios Peza, the foremost living Mexican poet, is an active politician, and inclines to the study of history, criticism, and political science subjects.

THE EVOLUTION OF JAPANESE LITERATURE.

MOST remarkable in the history of national literatures has been the evolution of the written art of Japan since the restoration, in 1867. The Japanese writer, Yone Noguchi, writes for the *Critic* a short summary of this evolution, which is substantially as follows:

"Seiyo Jizo" ("Affairs of Western Countries"), by Fukuzawa, the greatest educator of Japan, and Nakamura's translation of Smiles' "Self-Help," or Mill's "Liberty," were the harbingers of the modern literature. Nansui Sudo appeared with his "Ladies of New Style" in 1887. The book was a sheer absurdity. It was a wild exposition of Western progress. It inspired a revolution among Japanese ladyhood. The heroine was in the van of the progressive movement. She taught that labor was sacred. She became a dairymaid. (How new it was if you consider that we didn't use milk in those days!)

THE DEAN OF MODERN JAPANESE LITERATURE.

There is no question that Prof. Yuzo Tsubouchi is the dean of the modern Japanese

literature. He is enriching his reputation yearly. He came out with "Shosetsu Shinzui" ("Spirit of Fiction") in 1886, when he was still a student at the Imperial University. His "Shosei Katagi" ("Types of Students") (1887), was a sweeping triumph. It was an example of a realistic novel with little plot or dramatic incident, but made up of graphic sketches which successfully carried out the Western idea of characterization. He attempted to revolutionize playwriting with his "Makino Kata" in 1897, and the "Kiri Hitoha" in 1898. They failed as acting plays. He denounced the low order of the literary taste of the public and their slowness in accepting the Western idea. He started the *Waseda Bungaku*, a monthly review of literature and life.

He is a tireless promoter of English literature. He is editing the "World's Literature," published by Fuzanbo, ten volumes of which are already out, with "Paradise Lost" as its first number.

THE JAPANESE ZOLA.

Taketaro Yamada was his rival for a few years since 1887. His "Natsu Kodachi" ("Summer Forest") met a flattering reception. It is a series of short stories, a Japanese version of the story of "Appius and Virginia" being among them. His magazine, *Miyakono Hana* ("Flowers of the Metropolis"), which has now been dead some thirteen years, was a literary event. He promulgated his own method of conception and school of style. Book after book by him was successful. He is regarded to-day as the most voluminous writer, and also the greatest. His last great publication was "Tajo Takon" ("Much Passion, Much Enmity"), a study of sentiment. It might be called a clean edition of Émile Zola.

The years between 1891 and 1896 may be rightly called the period of the revival of the Genroku literature. It was in the Genroku era, under the feudalism, two hundred years ago, that the knights, wearing a long sword, doubtless rusty within its sheath, lazily roamed beneath the flowers, and all the civilians drank of prosperity and love. Literature was the life of that time. Now the people are growing a bit tired of the Western adapters, who could not give sufficient promise of future achievement. How could they? They themselves will not grasp the real meaning of English literature. The public were looking for some sort of reaction. They began to take up their own kimonos again, leaving the badly fitting trousers behind. Saikaku Ibara—the foremost of the Genroku writers—was suddenly resurrected from the darkness of oblivion.

THE RISE OF THE NOVELIST.

Up to 1895, novel-writing was not looked upon as a respectable profession. The public would not permit it to be called gentleman's work. It was regarded as an unpardonable diversion. Authors have now come to command respect. They couldn't make a living by writing, only, twenty years ago, but to-day they are on the fair road to prosperity, the public demand for literature of any sort having tremendously increased.

The literary newspapers have been growing in power for the last ten years. Soho Tokutomi is the most prominent figure in the field, whose artistic writing, sensible conception, and frequently witty reporting are nothing but the best literature. Minoru Kuga, of the *Nippon* (a newspaper), is not without honor; his rigid style has been a tonic for the younger minds. Now the intellectual Japanese are welcoming the newspapers with a greater respect than they ever showed before, permanently forsaking the feeble speculations of novels. The *Student*, a semi-monthly publication for the study of the English language and literature, issued its Carlyle number last September, and indirectly denounced the present condition of Japan.

Books in English.

The English (or American) book most popular in Japan at present, says this same writer (in the *Bookman*), is Andrew Carnegie's "Empire of Business." The Japanese translation and the original are both sold tremendously. Other modern books which are highly in favor are "Sherlock Holmes," Mark Twain's "Heaven or Hell," "Dora Thorne," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "King Solomon's Mines," and "Enoch Arden." The Japanese are also fond of Dickens' "Christmas Carol," Smiles' "Self-Help," Irving's "Sketch Book," Longfellow's "Evangeline," and Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard."

As to Japanese Poetry.

Not only have the Japanese a real poetry, but they are all poets. This is the judgment of a French student of Japan (J. C. Balet), who considers Japanese poetry in an article in *La Revue* (Paris), "While artistic Japan has no more secrets for us," he says, "while military, commercial, and industrial Japan is revealing herself in ever more favorable aspects, literary, and especially poetic, Japan dwells apart, for the most part hidden." M. Balet, however, gives us a glimpse of the natural beauties,—the woods, the waterfalls, and the flowers of Nippon,—as we

may find them reflected in the "sweet, shy, dreamy souls of the Chrysanthemum Land." In no other country, perhaps, he says, "does the man of the lower orders,—the street merchant, the peasant, and the common river boatman,—show such a highly developed poetic feeling" as in Japan. There are only two kinds of verse, he tells us, with feet of seven and five syllables, and since there is no tonic accent, and rhyme is unknown, the poet's mechanism is very simple." Able to feel to the finest all the grace and harmony of a landscape or other scene, these people are, for the most part, wonderfully apt in expressing their sensations in verse, without apparent effort, without work, and in the most natural way in the world. One can scarcely expect the flavor of the original to be preserved in an English rendering of M. Balet's translation from the Japanese, but one of the examples he gives of this curious aptitude at improvisation may be rendered freely as follows: A poor clothing merchant has lost his ten-year-old daughter, and when a friend condoles with him, he says:

"Why should I not smile?
Yes, Kiyo is no longer here,
And why should I weep?
Life is corrupt: to keep my little one from its touch,
The gods took her."

The Japanese, like all Orientals, have a great deal of reserve, and it is very seldom that a man of the West is permitted to see into the depths of their nature. For this reason, principally, M. Balet believes, we know only the descriptive poetry of the Japanese, Chinese, and the Hindus, —not their lyrics.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN MUSIC.

ITS extreme youth and its purely national character are the two chief distinguishing marks of Russian music, in the summing up of of Alfred Bruneau, the French composer. M. Bruneau was recently sent by the French Government to St. Petersburg to study Russian music and the conditions of present-day Russian musical life. His observations have just been published in a volume, under the title "The Music of Russia and the Musicians of France," extracts from which appear in the *March Musician*.

The popular songs, the melodies of the folklore, according to M. Bruneau, are of greater significance in Russia than anywhere else in the modern world. "Songs of festivity, songs of mourning, songs of work, songs of war, songs of love, songs of sport, harmonized or not, with or without accompaniment, formed in the remotest

times a treasure of inestimable value." This treasure, formerly scattered, has now been collected and arranged in numerous precious books, among which the collections of Rimsky-Korsakoff and Balakirew deserve to be cited as of exceptional interest. "The soul of the Russian, joyous or regretful, heroic or gentle, pulsates in the strange, abrupt rhythm of these songs, in their melodic freedom and musical intervals, which yield to us the wild scent of the Slavic land and race. The grandeur of these songs of the people is quite different from our own folk-songs, beautiful though they are. They possess a quality that is essentially typical. Less intimately expressive, perhaps, than the native music of our country and town, they are more descriptive. They have in them all the poetry of the northern land, of the northern life."

GLINKA'S PREÉMINENCE.

Michael Glinka was the first to "draw Russian music from obscurity." "A Life for the Czar," the first performance of which, in 1830, is still a legend at St. Petersburg, opened the way for the future course of music. "Glinka filled himself with the inspiration of popular song, and, with astonishing skill, he reproduced all its beautiful tints in the formidable undertaking of giving color to this vast, sonorous fresco. By the aid of a chord, of a simple manipulation of orchestral tone, he instilled a keen Russian perfume into the airs of the most hackneyed Italian cut."

THE "FIVE" COMPOSERS.

To the famous "Five," formerly so much ridiculed, but now so highly honored, is due the present glory of Russian music. These five were César Cui, N. Rimsky-Korsakoff, Alexandre

Glagonnow, Modest Moussorgsky, and A. Borodine,—"five composers of good and healthy race, five men born, consequently, to understand, to love, and to aid each other in the common worship of the Beautiful; banding together, not with the secret design of opposing, tearing,



CÉSAR CUI.

killing, and devouring one another, but for the purpose of asserting openly their spiritual brotherhood, their comradeship of intellect;

joining their efforts in sincere and faithful affection, with minds made up to struggle, to suffer, and to vanish as one man."

THE RUSSIAN MUSICAL CREED.

The creed of these men, now the creed of almost all Russian musicians, was based on "a sort of ardent, uncompromising artistic nationalism."

"The group was absolutely one in its veneration for Richard Wagner, but it was equally determined to borrow none of his theories, to deprive itself absolutely of the use of the *leit-motif* in opera. And it is most remarkable that these five composers who refused so energetically to marry symphonic music to the drama were, as musicians, symphonists through and through. They have given summary proof of it by the masterful construction and rich development of their instrumental works, distinctive qualities which cannot be misunderstood. I truly believe that in renouncing the symphonic style of writing operatic music they have deprived themselves of the strongest, most useful, tool that the music of the present can offer. . . . Because a German was the first, or among the first, to make use of it, there is no reason why it should not be adapted to the genius of the people in France, in Russia, in Italy, or in any country whatever. Still, if the 'Five' and their followers have deceived themselves on this question, they have done so, in my opinion, only by excess of zeal, and by a commendable but somewhat exaggerated desire to emphasize further their ideas."

M. Bruneau considers Borodine's work "exquisite;" Moussorgsky "could never be forgiven for possessing little talent and much genius;" Balakirew is "a magician reigning over the orchestra;" César Cui, a musician, a journalist, a composer, and a dramatic leader in music. In M. Bruneau's opinion, however, the master of the group, and of the entire young school, is N. Rimsky-Korsakoff, whose folk-song collections have been so much praised.

QUALITIES OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

"Uniting a sure knowledge to a burning imagination, master of his idea as of his pen, progressing toward his goal without deviating from the way, this composer, although of a natural



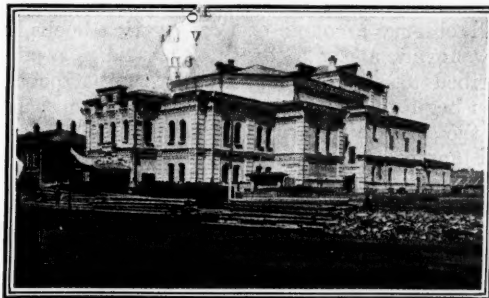
N. RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF.

talent which is essentially descriptive, never stops at the superficialities of creatures or of things. No less admirably than we could wish does he translate, at least when he contents himself with employing the orchestra, the hidden sense of the subjects that he chooses. In a word, he 'interprets' subjects, he magnifies them, makes them live. And he sees them, further, always through the atmosphere of his birth-country. The popular melodies of the sparkling 'Spanish Caprice,' of the magical 'Scheherazade,' for example, he harmonizes, develops, and instrumentalizes truly as a Russian, careful to give to his art a frankly national significance. Those qualities which make the new school, as a whole, notable are best exemplified in Rimsky-Korsakoff, its gifted head.'

SIBERIAN LITERATURE AND LIBRARIES.

ALL the chief towns of Siberia have free public libraries, which contain books in all the languages of the world. An account of several of these free libraries is given in the *Book-Lover* for March by L. L. Lodian, who has lived for a number of years in Siberia. It is through the courtesy of this writer that we reproduce the illustrations of the Opera House and the Public Library at Tomsk.

The most comn odious public library in Siberia is probably that of Irkutsk. It is in a substantial brick edifice, which it shares with a museum,



THE OPERA HOUSE AT TOMSK.

and contains five thousand volumes in the different languages of Europe. These, says Mr. Lodian, "have come into the library from different sources, a few (precious few!) from government sources, but mainly resulting from the clearing up of dead exiles' effects, when the books they had brought with them were turned over to the library." All the standard authors will be found represented, both Russian and foreign. The librarian speaks English quite well. The real literary and educational town of Siberia, however,

is Tomsk, which has three universities, two libraries, and is, besides, the book and publishing center of Siberia. Its principal bookstore imports all the up-to-date works of Europe. The Public Library of Tomsk contains four thousand volumes, and in its reading-room all the chief Russian periodicals are received,—censored, of course.

The Siberian home is pitifully poor in books. "The muzhik buys the annual Russian 'kalender-almanak,' price fifteen kopecks. It must have



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT TOMSK.

an annual sale of about five millions, but contains few advertisements. It is published at Moscow, and circulates throughout the Russian domains. That, and a Bible, and a book of devotion, are all you will see in the homes of the majority. They never subscribe to papers. But in the residences of the middle-class folk you will observe a couple of dozen varied books, a few novels, and two or three periodicals subscribed to. Higher up, among the 'nabobs,' you begin to see about as many books as prevail in the average American artisan's home."

Many of the exiles brought with them their libraries to Siberia, but as the literary atmosphere is not very vigorous, most of the volumes are disposed of at public auction before very long. Most of the novels circulated in Siberia and Russia are in French. In the homes of the exiles, this writer declares he has seen modern books such as the Cassell and Tauchnitz editions, Goldsmith, Lytton, Voltaire, Mayne Reid, and, of course, Shakespeare. Speaking of the public sale of books, he says:

"In every town in Siberia, at the bazaar, or market-place, you may be surprised to find tomes for sale at a few kopecks, and you may marvel who can the purchasers be, in a population of muzhiks '101 per cent.' of whom are illiterate. Well, paper being of more value than literature, the books are sold as waste paper. The folio sizes are soon sold out; but the octavos or 12mos are of too small a size to be used

for wrapping many articles. Some of these ultimately find their way into the local library—if there is one. Such the fate of some of the world's standard literature!"

THE ITALIAN UNIVERSITY QUESTION IN AUSTRIA.

EVER since the Italo-Austrian War of 1859, the status of Italian students in Austrian universities has been a political question, not only of vexatious character to the Dual Monarchy, but of the deepest significance to Italian culture in general. It is a phase of the great language battle in the empire, and the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), in an editorial article, declares that the whole problem is that of reconciling the numerical superiority of the non-Germanic population of Austria with the cultural superiority of the Germans and their struggle to retain their supremacy. Germans constitute 35 per cent. of the entire population, Italians somewhat less than 3 per cent., and Magyars and Slavs (Poles, Bohemians, etc.), the remaining 62 per cent. Many educational institutions have been changed radically to conform with the racial complexion of the dominant people at present, but as yet "only the three nations [Germans, Poles, and Bohemians] numerically the strongest enjoy, in Austria, complete superior education, although the fundamental state law of December 21, 1867, specifically sanctions the right of all the nations of Austria to cultivate their own nationality and idiom, and to enjoy equal opportunities of education."

WHAT IT MEANS TO THE ITALIANS.

The Italian university problem of Austria, continues the *Nuova Antologia*, really began with the year 1866.

"Prior to 1859, Paria and Padua had been the educational centers of the Italian universities in the Austrian monarchy, and until then the youth of Trent and the coast provinces had enjoyed their study and instruction in common with the Venetians, in the two universities which bore a merited fame in all Austria. This remained unchanged in Padua till 1866, but from that date the Italian provinces were deprived of even one university of their own, an incalculable loss to Italian culture and education."

Soon after 1866, the demand for an Italian university at Trieste "began to be more emphatic, until it became one of the chief aspirations of the Italians in Austria, from Trent to the shores of the Adriatic."

"The injury from this state of affairs was frequently pointed out. The young men from

the Italian gymnasia of the monarchy, with an imperfect knowledge of German, had to overcome enormous difficulties in order to learn, in German, the scientific branches taught at the university, a disadvantage not only in relation to their national culture, but also to progress in their studies. . . . The Italians applied Article XIX. of the Austrian Constitution only to primary and secondary instruction, thus rendering more conspicuous the inconsistency of granting to the Italians a part of the instruction in their own language and subsequently compelling them to follow the university courses in a foreign language."

As compared with the other minor nations of Austria, the Italians "have the advantage of a higher culture and an older civilization, which makes them feel more deeply the need of a higher education," and the erection of an Italian university at Trieste was demanded unanimously, and with pertinacity, for almost half a century by the Diets, communities, societies, solemn public councils, by prominent persons of all classes, and, above all, was contended for by the Italian deputation to the imperial government. "The defenders of the movement reminded their adversaries that more than five hundred Italian students were scattered among Austrian universities. They cited, too, the numerous professors in the universities and gymnasia of the monarchy capable of supplying Italian instruction if the university were established at Trieste. . . . Political reasons for raising objection to Trieste as the site of a university were not alluded to, yet they had been made, more or less openly; it was remembered that a legal faculty had been requested, ever since 1846, . . . and it had been agreed to eliminate politics." All arguments, however, failed.

While the question remained unsettled, "the only semblance of university instruction was the establishment of several Italian courses in the juridical faculty of the university at Innsbruck. In 1863, the Tyrolese Diet adopted the *consolati* motion, by which 'to secure for the Italian element the representation it desired at the university of Innsbruck, and to bring into closer relationship Italian and German science.' The government was asked to introduce Italian courses into the legal and medical faculties." Thus arose the "parallel cathedræ" which were

to play such an important rôle in the Italian university question.

The Italians claimed equal rights at Innsbruck, and "until they had obtained their university at Trieste, they refused to renounce these rights, which were surely bilingual. On the other hand, the Germans affirmed the German character of the university, denied the Italians equal rights, and treated them as unwelcome guests." Finally, hostilities broke out when, in 1901, an Italian instructor was about to give his first lesson. "The German students interfered with violent demonstrations, in consequence of which the university was temporarily closed. . . . In 1902, a ministerial ordinance separated the German from the Italian examinations, and the government's intention to satisfy the desires of both parties was declared by preserving the German character of the university of Innsbruck, and providing for the autonomy of superior instruction for the Italians. Disturbances between the students recurred, however, at regular intervals, and became more and more intense and violent, ultimately including all the factors interested,—the town councils of Innsbruck, the suburbs, and the students. "The minister finally declared his intention of founding an Italian faculty of law, which should have its own government in some other city than Innsbruck. Thus, the demands of the Germans were practically satisfied, which made all the more unjust their subsequent conduct."

THE PRESENT STATUS.

"In the government programme laid before the Parliament at Vienna by Dr. Körber, in November last, he called attention to the necessity of developing Austrian university instruction according to the needs of the various nations constituting the monarchy, and two days after the lamentable events at Innsbruck he announced that the government intended to provide an institution for the higher Italian instruction. Following this declaration, the Italian deputation presented a motion urging the speedy removal of the parallel cathedræ of Innsbruck to Trieste, and all the Italian provinces solemnly and unanimously reiterated their old demands, affirming that only the selection of Trieste could guarantee the permanency and character of the new institutions."



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

NOTES ON IMPORTANT ARTICLES IN CURRENT NUMBERS.*

THE GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

FEW Americans, in reading the newspaper dispatches from the far East, which constantly refer to the Trans-Siberian Railway, have any conception of the length of that line. In the April *Century*, Mr. James W. Davidson, our consul at Antung, Manchuria, gives many interesting facts regarding the road and its equipment. It was expected that during the coming summer, if military operations offered no serious bar, a new train *de luxe* would be run through from Paris to Port Arthur, a distance of 7,299 miles, 6,600 miles of which is over Russian lines.

The longest continuous railroad line on the American continent is the Canadian Pacific, from Montreal to the Pacific seaboard, a distance of 2,900 miles, less than half the distance from Warsaw to Port Arthur. As regards the difficulty of construction, however, it should be remembered that the Siberian and Manchurian lines cross no great mountain ranges. On the other hand, great swamps had to be drained, and much of the country through which the line was run had never been traversed by a white man. The cost of the Siberian section of the road reached about \$500,000,000, and that of the Manchurian line, \$125,000,000, and it is believed that the preparations for war will add a considerable sum to that figure. Contrary to a prevailing belief in this country, Mr. Davidson assures us that the construction of the line is one of the greatest and most creditable works of modern times.

The passenger service, provided by the Russian Government, now consists of the Siberian express, running twice weekly, consuming fourteen and one-half days between Moscow and Dalny. The daily post train requires some twenty-eight days for the journey. The fare is \$138 first class, and \$92 second, including sleeper, for the trip between the South Manchurian terminal—Dalny—and St. Petersburg. It is expected that the fare on the projected train *de luxe*, consisting of first-class cars only, will not exceed \$280, including the cost of sleeper, food, and incidental expenses.

CHEERFUL PERSEVERANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

First among the characteristics of the Russian, says Gen. Francis V. Greene, writing on "The Genius of Russia," in the *World's Work* for April, may be mentioned "a dogged perseverance, which laughs at obstacles, makes nothing of terrible hardships and privations, and pursues with never-failing effort and without discussion an object once clearly defined. In the private soldier, this perseverance takes the form of fording rivers filled with floating ice, of carrying on a winter campaign across mountains and through deep snows, without blankets or tents, of crossing the deserts of central Asia under a scorching sun, without water,—and all this cheerfully, joyously, without grumbling or discontent. In the great statesmen, this quality is shown by a con-

tinuity of purpose, from generation to generation of successive ministers, always working toward the same point, and sacrificing their time, their health, their wealth, and often their reputation, in the pursuit of the ideals which have come down from Peter's time."

RUSSIA BEGS THE QUESTION.

The position of Russia in far-eastern Asia is put thus by D. W. Stevens, counselor of the Japanese legation at Washington, in *Leslie's Monthly Magazine* for April:

"Russia has constructed railways through fertile regions hitherto inaccessible; built fine towns, mills, and factories where before nothing of the kind existed, and established orderly government where formerly misrule prevailed. In doing these things, she has made enormous expenditures, thereby creating important interests which she has now a valid right to protect. Considering the methods by which Russia gained a hold on Manchuria and the means she has taken to strengthen and perpetuate it, considering also the ulterior object her actions have plainly shown she has all the time had in view, this argument, let me say with all due respect, puts the cart before the horse. It is the same as if, having obtained your permission to erect a building on your land for our joint use and benefit, and having built a far more elaborate structure than was originally planned, I claimed exclusive ownership and control, not only of the building and the land on which it stood, but also of your adjoining property, because I had spent a great deal of money in the enterprise and had succeeded in constructing a very fine building indeed. The justice of such a claim, as between individuals, could hardly be admitted, and yet it differs in no degree in principle from the claim set up on Russia's behalf in the extension of railway enterprises in Manchuria."

THE CASE AGAINST JAPAN.

After a tribute to the civilizing influence of Russia in Asia, Capt. Edwin W. Dayton, in the *World's Work* for April, indicts the Japanese for "cruelty, selfishness, and lust for conquest." He says: "There has never yet been a single act of aggression on the part of Russia against any scrap of territory to which Japan could make any claim whatever. But Japan is determined to rule the mainland. It has not been Japan that has been threatened, but rather Japanese plans of imperial conquest. Japan is unwilling to see commerce and civilization win what she had hoped to seize as the easy spoil of battle. . . .

"The strain of Malay blood in the Japanese will not permit them to enter into harmonious relations with the Mongolian peoples of the great continent. After the China war, Japan might easily have developed paramount interests in Korea, but instead chose to attempt a *coup d'état* by kidnapping the king and queen and seizing the government. The king and crown prince escaped, and Japan stood again convicted—the unscrupulous marauder.

"In sharp contrast to the great improvement in every department of life in Manchuria, we see in Korea everywhere the evil influence of Japan,—the finances demor-

* The titles of the principal articles appearing in the American magazines for April, and in the British and other foreign reviews for March, are listed on pages 505-06.

alized by tons of counterfeit money shipped from Japan, and the Japanese shops in Korean towns crowded with spurious imitations of English and American goods. The Japanese, inflamed with the idea that they are to be the conquerors of the world, are insolent as well as dishonest. No other foreigner in Korea is so heartily detested by the native as the Japanese; his influence has been utterly bad wherever it has touched Korean life, either public or private."

THE CHINESE AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The first world's fair in which China will have official representation will be the St. Louis Exposition, at the opening of which a prince of the royal blood will be present. The imperial vice-commissioner to the exposition, Mr. Wong Kai Kah, complains, in the *North American Review* for March, of the Treasury Department rulings compelling the Chinese who come here to participate in the fair to comply with discriminating conditions not imposed on the citizens of other nations. For instance, such Chinese participants must be photographed, must give a bond that they will leave the country after the closing of the fair, must submit to the physical examination required by the Bertillon system of identification,—a procedure commonly followed in the case of criminals only,—and will not be permitted to leave the exposition grounds for a longer period than forty-eight hours. This latter regulation seems to have specially aroused the indignation of Vice-Commissioner Wong Kai Kah.

"There is no reason, excuse, accident, or even hearing, allowed. A person acting in good faith may be physically unable to turn in his card within forty-eight hours; but his bond of \$500 shall be forfeited, and he shall be deported.

"Does this appeal to the average business man as the treatment which should be accorded to a fellow-man whom Americans have invited to coöperate with them in making an American undertaking a success?

"The publication of these rulings in the Chinese press led to indignation meetings of the merchants, and the determination of many to give up their contemplated exhibitions; and I fear the participation of Chinese merchants in the fair will not be as generous as it would otherwise have been.

"For commercial reasons, it would have been to the interest of the United States never to have extended an invitation to the merchants of China, and not to have gone so far as to send an able representative there to awaken interest in the fair. If conditions were to be prescribed for the Chinese different to those applicable to all other nations, it would have been wiser to state what those conditions were to be, so that the American representative could have made the invitation a conditional one, and not a general hearty welcome, such as our merchants believed it to be."

AMERICAN TRADE IN THE WAR ZONE.

Russia is our competitor, Japan simply a customer or fellow-merchant in the war zone, is the way the commercial aspect is sketched in the *World's Work* for April by O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The facts, he says, are extremely suggestive.

"One of our largest exports to countries in the war zone is kerosene. What country is our chief rival in kerosene-production? Russia. Flour is also becoming important. What country is our chief rival in wheat

and flour production? Russia. Lumber comes next. What country has, next to the United States, the world's largest timber-supply? Russia. Russia not only manufactures cotton goods, but now pays an export bounty on cotton goods manufactured in Russia for export. Russia also is a great producer of provisions, and is already sending butter in large quantities over the Trans-Siberian Railroad, as well as by her subsidized steamship routes to the Orient. In other words, Russia is a natural producer of nearly all of the articles which form the bulk of our exports to the Orient, and naturally would be an active and vigorous rival in the contest for that market, while Japan's productions are entirely different in character from those of the United States, and in no way competitive."

POSTAL-PARCELS DELIVERY AT ONE CENT A POUND.

In the *Cosmopolitan* for April, the editor, Mr. John Brisben Walker, continues his argument for a parcel post which was begun in the February number. In behalf of the proposed postal delivery of parcels at the rate of one cent a pound, Mr. Walker makes the claim, not only that the Government is in a position to render this service in a manner satisfactory to the general public, but that the one-cent-a-pound postal rate can be made to produce a handsome profit, instead of the loss now generally predicted by the post-office officials. While the Government now maintains a costly organization equipped to handle merchant parcels, as a matter of fact it secures but one-five-thousandth part of the business, because of its excessive rates. Even if the parcels delivery had to be operated at a slight loss, the Government might well undertake it, says Mr. Walker, "because the saving to the merchants,—especially the country stores,—to the manufacturers, to the farmers, and to the people generally, would be from \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000 per annum,—to say nothing of the public convenience."

THE DISEASES OF METALS.

In *Harper's Monthly* for April, Prof. E. Heyn writes on "Life and Diseases of Metals." In order to show under what difficulties the engineer of the present day is laboring in attempting to effect a radical cure of the ills that the useful metals are heirs to, this writer cites several examples of such diseases. "Many metals show symptoms of poisoning, rendering them unfit for use. Thus, steel can, by means of small quantities of hydrogen and under certain circumstances, be very seriously affected. Let us take two steel bars of the same material, both heated to a red heat, one surrounded by air, the other exposed to the influences of hydrogen or hydrogen gas, chilling both bars in water after heating; we shall find the bar heated in hydrogen to be brittle, whereas the other bar, heated in air, will turn out to be far superior. The hydrogen has in this instance acted like poison upon the heated steel, and very small quantities of such poisonous matter will suffice to produce very violent effects.

"The disease in question can be radically cured, it only being necessary to anneal the poisoned bar, repeating the process by heating exposed to air. The poisoned steel, by being allowed to lie for a long time, will, without any further expert treatment, show signs of improvement to a certain degree, the poison gradually leaving it. A better treatment still is boiling in water or oil, which process may be compared to using warm compresses in the case of human beings.

"Metals can become diseased from improper treat-

ment, as, for instance, copper and steel when exposed a certain length of time to temperatures exceeding fixed limits. The copper in consequence loses a great part of its ductility and bending qualities. In steel, the disease can become so virulent that a steel bar so infected can, on falling on the ground, break to pieces. The technical expert calls such disease 'overheating.'

THE PONY EXPRESS.

Until the spring of 1861, the fastest overland mail took twenty-one days from St. Joe, Mo., to Sacramento, Cal. Then it was that the famous "pony express" was started by Senator Guerin, of California. Failing to secure government support, he did enlist the assistance of a firm of government contractors, and the "express" came to be. In *Outing* for April there is an illustrated article recounting the development of the scheme. The writer says:

"The task was enormous. It involved, at the outset, the building of two hundred stations in an uninhabited country, the employment of as many keepers, the selection of eighty expert riders, and the purchase of four hundred ponies. The route, which was necessarily a tortuous one, extended from St. Joseph, Mo., northwesterly through Colorado, into Wyoming, to Salt City, the half-way station between the Missouri and the Pacific. From here the trail lay westward across the Utah Desert, over the snow-capped Sierras to California and Sacramento.

"This long journey, covering over half the width of the continent, was divided into sections of seventy or a hundred miles. Each rider was assigned to a section, which included several relays of ponies. . . . The riders carried revolvers and hunting-knives, and sometimes rifles. They got one hundred and twenty dollars per month,—and they earned it. The ponies under them were California cayuses, fourteen and one-half hands high, weighing under nine hundred pounds. They were sound, fleet, hard-stomached, and full of energy. The men wore no regular uniform, preferring the slouch hat, buckskin shirt, and high boots of the story-book cowboys. They were not lovely men, but they were brave ones. This was the pledge they signed:

"I ——— do hereby swear, before the Great and Living God, that during my engagement, and while I am in the employ of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, I will, under no circumstances, use profane language; that I will drink no intoxicating liquors; that I will not quarrel or fight with any other employee of the firm, and that in every respect I will conduct myself honestly, be faithful to my duties, and so direct all my acts as to win the confidence of my employers. So help me God."

"The arrangements were all made, and the riders were ready to mount by noon of April 3, 1860. The people of Sacramento rang bells and fired a salute as Harry Roff galloped away with the precious mail. . . . The first express took ten days,—eleven off the record at the first clip! Later on, weekly and semi-weekly trips of eight and nine days rendered a service almost equal to that of the earlier trains. The Pony Mail that carried President Lincoln's first inaugural address took just seven days and seventeen hours. . . .

"But the life of the post riders was a hard one. They were men used to the conflict with the Indians and hardened to the struggle with the storm. So long as they came out alive, they did not mind a little thing like seventeen bullets through their clothing and three

in their hide, which was the unhappy experience of one of their number. Often, however, they did not come out alive, and the arriving carrier found no one to take up his burden. . . . The longest ride on record was made by Buffalo Bill Cody, then only fifteen years old, who covered, in this way, over the routes of his dead companions, a distance of three hundred and twenty-two miles."

THE FUR COMPANIES IN THE NORTHWEST.

The half-forgotten rivalries of the Northwestern fur-trading companies in the early years of the nineteenth century are recalled in an interesting article contributed by Miss Agnes C. Laut to the *April Century*. The era of excitement and open warfare that followed the purchase of Louisiana by the United States can hardly be appreciated at the present day. In those early years, there were three rivals for the rich spoils of the fur country,—the Northwest Fur Company, which had a chain of forts down the St. Lawrence and across Labrador to the Atlantic, up the Ottawa to the Great Lakes, across the prairie to the mountains, and down the Athabasca and Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean, with headquarters at Fort William, on the north shore of Lake Superior; John Jacob Astor, the great New York merchant, and a party of St. Louis traders. Astor's capture of the Pacific, and the adventurous movements of the rival companies, are graphically described in Miss Laut's article.

THE HIGHWAY OF CORRUPTION IN AMERICA.

The corruption of American politics, says Lincoln Steffens, in *McClure's* for April, is our American corruption, political, but financial and industrial too. Business, he maintains, is at the bottom of it all. This is his explanation:

"Business started the corruption of politics in Pittsburg; upholds it in Philadelphia; boomed with it in Chicago and withered with its reform; and in New York, business financed the return of Tammany Hall. Here, then, is our guide out of the labyrinth. Not the political ring, but big business,—that is the crux of the situation. Our political corruption is a system, a regularly established custom of the country, by which our political leaders are hired, by bribery, by the license to loot, and by quiet moral support, to conduct the government of city, State, and nation, not for the common good, but for the special interests of private business. Not the politician, then, not the bribe-taker, but the bribe-giver, the man we are so proud of, our successful business man,—he is the source and the sustenance of our bad government. The captain of industry is the man to catch. His is the trail to follow.

"We have struck that trail before. Whenever we followed the successful politician, his tracks led us into it, but also they led us out of the cities,—from Pittsburg to the State Legislature at Harrisburg; from Philadelphia, through Pennsylvania, to the National legislature at Washington. To go on was to go into State and national politics, and I was after the political corruption of the city ring then. Now I know that these are all one. The trail of the political leader and the trail of the commercial leader are parallels which mark the plain, main road that leads off the dead level of the cities, up through the States into the United States, out of the political ring into the System,—the living System of our actual government. The highway of corruption is the 'road to success.'"

THE TRUSTS THAT MADE THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Three trusts made the British Empire,—so Hartley Davis reminds us, in an article in the April *Munsey*. These "trusts," the East India Company, the Hudson Bay Company, and the South Africa Company, made Great Britain a world-state.

"Speaking broadly, two of them made Great Britain the foremost naval and financial power of the globe. They were largely responsible for the desperate wars that devastated Europe during the eighteenth century, and for the great Napoleonic struggle which extended into the nineteenth. Although the real issue was frequently obscured, Britain's long combat was really for the lands over seas, first with Spain and afterward with France. Coming into the field later than her rivals, she finally outstripped them in the race for empire.

"The third of this trinity of trusts was responsible for the war which marked the close of the nineteenth century,—the conflict in which Great Britain fought for, and won, the control of South Africa. In one respect, the British South Africa Company is the most remarkable of the three. It is unique among the corporations of the world in that its primary purpose was not to increase the private wealth of its stockholders, but to found an empire. It may be said to have succeeded, though at tremendous cost. . . .

"The founders of the original trusts had the same motives as the organizers of the modern ones,—the making of more money; but they wanted the money for itself rather than for the power it gives. Merchants of London, conning their account books in dim and musty offices, grew lean with discontent over the safe and moderate returns of an ordinary, conservative business. Their imaginations were inflamed by tales of treasure to be won in strange and mysterious lands beyond the oceans, and their covetousness made them take gamblers' chances in the boiling jungles of the tropics, amid the eternal ice of the arctic seas. These tradesmen, seeking only to fill their strong-boxes with gold, became the sovereign rulers of three hundred million people and of six million square miles of territory. The area of the whole continent of North America is but little more than six million square miles, and its population is less than one hundred million souls. The three great chartered companies gained for England practically all her important colonial possessions save Australia."

THE TROUBLE WITH THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

Writing on "Play-Going in London" for the April *Scribner's*, Mr. John Corbin criticises London theatrical management on essentially the same grounds that form the basis of so much that is written and spoken in these days anent the degeneracy of the American drama.

"Treading perilously between the devil of the luxurious and the deep sea of the poor, it has fared ill in England with the greatest of arts. Worst of all has it fared with Shakespeare. Never for a moment have his plays, when adequately represented, failed to appeal to the heart of the nation. Even in the long era of false taste introduced with the Restoration, Shakespeare held the boards. And to-day the intelligent Briton, however puritanical, ventures in crowds to the theater to see 'Hamlet' or 'As You Like It' well performed. But when does one see them well performed? The long period of the Puritan revolution obliterated the true Elizabethan tradition; and since then the classical drama has been the charge, not of a dignified

and permanent institution free from financial worries, as on the Continent, but of actor-managers, each engrossed in the box-office and his own personal success. The producers of Shakespeare have ruthlessly cut down all parts but their own, omitted scenes at will, transposed what were left, and tacked on the 'happy ending' so dear to the commercial manager. They have even rewritten plays entire. All this they did for ages without let or hindrance, because the state permitted the traditions of the art, which is its great glory, to go by the board, and the otherwise intelligent public was too ignorant of the drama to know the difference."

IS FICTION DETERIORATING?

Charlotte Yonge's title to greatness is that she created a type. This is the way Jane H. Findlater puts it in the *National Review* for March:

"There is a tendency in human nature to run always to one extreme or another; you will find either a very bad or a very good type of hero the favorite of each generation,—there is no place found in public favor for the real man of real life who is neither one thing nor the other. Characters necessarily, before they become types, must be extreme instances of that which they embody. Whether Charlotte Yonge had consciously grasped this fact, we shall never know; sufficient to say that she acted upon it, and in Sir Guy Morville, the hero of the 'Heir of Redclyffe,' created a type of the good hero which in popularity outran all competitors. Just as Charlotte Brontë years before had fascinated the world by a wicked hero, and created the 'Rochester type,' so Charlotte Yonge made 'Morvillism' the fashion of the hour. Half the youth of England were modeling themselves on Sir Guy a few years after the publication of the 'Heir of Redclyffe.'"

Fiction, Miss Findlater contends, is deteriorating. The modern type of hero is not as noble as that of Miss Yonge.

"If Miss Yonge and her generation avoided the realities of life, our authors of to-day emphasize them in a quite unnecessary manner, and the one picture is fully more untrue than the other. It is not possible to take a charitable view of this development in heroines,—the masterful hero may be regarded as only another manifestation of the ideal, but by no stretch of charity can the courtesan-heroine be viewed in this favorable light. The 'oldest profession in the world' certainly furnishes the novelist with many an effective subject; but it seems a pity for the idea to get abroad that every woman is at heart a rake or worse. This, without mincing matters, is just what is being taught us on all sides at present. The return to nature, to 'reality,' is being overdone; in this attempt to analyze the primitive instincts of women, many of her most inborn characteristics are entirely ignored,—for, bad as the world is, it would be even worse if faithfulness, purity, and modesty were not unchangeable instincts with the larger proportion of women. We need, then, indeed, a return to nature—to the whole of human nature instead of one side of it—a return, in fact, to some of those simple, undeniable goodnesses which form such a large part of life, and are as truly real as half the primordial instincts we hear so much about just now."

PROTOZOA AND DISEASE.

Dr. Gary N. Calkins, writing in the April *Century*, gives an interesting summary of the recent discoveries of the protozoan parasites of malaria, smallpox, scarlet

fever, and yellow fever. This writer shows how the widespread opposition to the protozoa theory of disease has been practically overcome in the case of malaria, while with smallpox and yellow fever the battle is now on. The same kind of opposition manifested against the bacteria theory, some years ago, was overcome by the culture methods introduced by Koch. It is more difficult to obtain similar cultures of protozoa, and this fact goes far to explain the failure to cultivate malaria organism or the organism of smallpox by the usual bacteriological methods. One fact pointed out by Dr. Calkins which should help to dispel skepticism with regard to protozoan diseases in human beings is that hundreds of thousands of the lower animals are subject to the diseases caused by the protozoa. Studies of these protozoan parasites may lead to the discovery of some more or less simple means for the prevention or cure of diseases such as scarlet fever, or even cancer.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

THE MODERN JAPANESE ARTIST.

ACCORDING to the book-reviewer of the *Revue Universelle* (Paris), the keenest book recently published on Japan is the one entitled "Japan," by Félix Régamey (Paris). From the chapter entitled "Artists of Yesterday," he quotes this paragraph: "The Japanese artist works calmly. He questions nature. Without neglecting tradition, he invents, perfects, and innovates constantly. His mind is open to all forms of art and its refinement, but it is especially in decorative work that he is remarkable. In the ornamentation of vases of lacquer and cloth, everything which comes from his hand is living, colored, throbbing, fantastic. He has suppleness and fantasy. His imagination is without parallel in fantastic invention and delicacy in subjects. He has triumphed in the monstrous and in the exquisite. He arrives at the synthesis by patient, sure analysis, this Japanese artist, and he is not satisfied only by successful and logical eliminations, but has been able to discover the dominating feature to get at the characteristic trade."

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION.

In an editorial on the gravity of the situation in the far East, the *Russkoye Ekonomicheskoye Obrazovaniye* (St. Petersburg), the monthly devoted to commerce and economics, says:

"The Manchurian railroad, with its terminus, Port Arthur, is a source of constant burdensome material sacrifices for the country; but it is, at the same time, the completest attainment of a universal enterprise,—the creation of a road which combines two worlds, two civilizations. In this enterprise all the countries are interested not less than Russia, and, notwithstanding the fact that Russia has expended on this affair immense moral and material means, the participation in it extends itself to all, and it does not make any claims on Manchuria except the necessary guardianship of the line, which is also of general interest. But, after all, our undoubted civilizing mission, which was borne upon our shoulders for the interest of the world, was not met with gratitude, but with ill-wishes and suspicion. . . . But whatever trials we may yet meet with in this war, we may say with confidence that the country will fulfill its duty to

"THE POMPEII OF AMERICA."

The site of ancient Jamestown, in Virginia, has recently been the scene of discoveries that have an important bearing on the proposed celebration of the tercentenary of the founding of that settlement. The foundation walls of the old State House in which Virginia's first law-makers assembled were uncovered last year by Mr. Samuel H. Yonge, who contributes to the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, a quarterly published at Richmond, the first installment of an elaborate and scholarly monograph on "The Site of Old 'James Towne,' 1607-1698." Mr. Yonge has also fixed with approximate accuracy the point where the first settlers landed. All who participate in any way in the approaching celebration will be greatly aided by Mr. Yonge's careful identification of sites, made possible only by the most painstaking researches in ancient land patents and other authoritative documents.

the end, in the recognition of its moral strength and its historical problems."

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN SWEDEN.

Léon Tolstoi, Jr., recently made an extended tour throughout Sweden, and his observations and reminiscences have been published in Moscow, under the title "Swedish Memories." The *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne) is publishing these reminiscences serially. He compliments the Swedes upon their religious devotion, and declares that they have demonstrated conclusively by their religious life that "nothing succeeds better or gives more peace than tolerance and a keen discernment of right and wrong, good and evil."

SPANISH IN THE BALKANS.

An interesting school has been established in Bucharest for the study of Spanish. The Balkan countries have a great many Spanish Jews in their commercial and educational activities, and Dr. Enrique Bejarano, director of this Hebrew-Spanish school (whose work and portrait are presented in the *Ilustración Española y Americana* (Madrid), is one of the learned men of his race. It is a further interesting and remarkable fact that these Spanish Hebrews remain Spaniards. They refuse to become naturalized citizens of the countries in which they reside. The general subjects of instruction in this school are taught in Roumanian, but the catechism and other religious topics are expounded in Spanish.

IMPORTANT SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

According to the *Revue Socialiste* (Paris), the recent congress of the Austrian Socialist party was "the very incarnation of the idea of internationalism." There were seventy-one German, thirty-six Bohemian, eighteen Polish, two Italian, three Slavonian, and three Ruthenian delegates. The sessions were productive of great good, and "this proletarian parliament in its absolute harmony presents a happy contrast to the constant imbroglio in the Reichsrath."

IRELAND'S RUINED CONDITION.

A writer who signs himself Fermin Roz contributes to the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) an article on the Ireland of the present, in which he says: "Time and war have

made the Ireland of to-day a ruin which keeps a sacred aspect. The untilled soil beneath these ruins has the sadness of a cemetery. It brings back the austere beauty of Thebes. How far we are from the cities of industry and the riches of culture! Solitude spreads itself among the tombs, and all seem to have grown aged, but not changed, for a thousand years. . . . It seems to me, without a doubt, that one can sum up Ireland in one word—Past. . . . Ireland is little more than a cemetery, and her beautiful vegetation merely the flowers which deck a tomb."

SPAIN'S FUTURE.

The Spanish reviews are beginning to publish thoughtful articles on economic and social reform in the kingdom. "There is still much latent vitality in the Spanish people," says M. Hipólito González Rebollar, in *Espana Moderna* (Madrid), "but intelligent and prudent social legislation, with regard for a national psychology, is necessary to bring about any important change in the national character. Spain needs social reform, but it must be brought about intelligently."

THE KING OF SPAIN GOES TO PORTUGAL.

An illustrated account of the recent visit of the King of Spain to Portugal appears in *Hojas Selectas* (Madrid), the popular Spanish illustrated monthly, in which Spanish-Portuguese relations are presented in detail. The editor (it is an editorial article) believes that the two Iberian nations can maintain their individual independence, but so work together that "the confederation will rehabilitate the race in Europe and bring about helpful relations with the Latin peoples in America. Their interests are mutual, and their glorious past should be an inspiration to future achievement."

HAECKEL'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

The celebration of Ernst Haeckel's seventieth birthday calls forth a number of tributes from the German reviews and the press generally. *Die Woche* (Berlin) sketches the philosopher's life, and dwells upon his relations with Darwin. The mantle of the great English biologist has fallen on his German fellow-worker. All Germany, says this journal, joins in good wishes for his last years.

THE KANT CENTENARY.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the death of the philosopher, Immanuel Kant, has just been celebrated in Germany. Men the one-hundredth anniversary of whose death the world celebrates, says the *Illustrirte*

Zeitung (Berlin), are not dead as other men are. Kant will never die, although his system of philosophy no longer commands the adherents it once did. But it must be admitted that the Kantian philosophy afforded an excellent point of vantage from which the orientation for the philosophy of our time became possible. Strange as it may seem, Kant "was absolutely under the influence of sentiment in intellectual matters." This is the judgment of Erich Adickes in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin).

THE FAILURE OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA.

Never once during the nineteenth century, says A. S. W. in the *Obrazovanié* (Moscow), has the secondary school in Russia responded to the needs of Russian society. "Hostile to every manifestation of free and independent spirit, it has oppressed and choked such spirit by every means in its power. . . . Education has not been its aim,—merely the method by which it can the better form reactionaries and contemptible bureaucrats incapable of ideas in general and of critical ideas in particular. The reforms brought about several years ago are absolutely insufficient."

GERMANY FROM A RUSSIAN STANDPOINT.

The Germany of to-day seems to a writer in the *Russkoye Bogatstvo* (St. Petersburg) who signs himself "Rens" like one vast barracks. "The whole nation is nothing more than a great disciplined mass, an immense military machine. The numerous military organizations which gather up the soldiers and the sub-officers of the reserve cultivate in the people the military spirit and the Prussian jingoism. But the very excess of forcing to arms of an entire people has begun to bring about a decided reaction. The novelists whose work spreads through all the social strata have now come to reinforce the Social Democratic party, and the dormant spirits of the nation are awaking."

"DO WE NEED A DRAMATIC BAIREUTH?"

One of the prominent German literary critics asks this question, and Ernst von Wildenbruch answers it in *Die Woche* (Berlin). He admits that a dramatic center corresponding to the musical one which Wagner established at Baireuth would be a source of much inspiration to the German drama, but really, he says, "it will not be through a beautiful theater that German drama will be advanced, but through good, new, artistic dramas themselves."

SCIENCE IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

PROGRESS IN THE USE OF ACETYLENE.

A SUMMARY of the progress made in the use of acetylene up to the beginning of the present year appears in *Le Monde Illustré* (Paris). Heretofore, says this journal, there have been misunderstandings on the subject, and ungrounded prejudices against lighting by this gas. Three eminent scientists have contributed to the development of this commercial product,—Davy, who described it in 1836; Berthelot, who made it a chemical in 1862 and gave it its present name, and Bul-lier, who, in 1894, in collaboration with Demoissan, definitely applied it to commercial uses. There is no reason, this journal continues, why its generation should be regarded as dangerous. A few simple principles

must be observed, such as the proper proportion of air in the flame,—that is all.

LIGHTING BY ALCOHOL.

In the *Revue Générale de Chimie* (Paris), Professor Wittelshöfer sets forth the advantages of lighting by alcohol. These advantages, he declares, are twofold. The first (which would be an advantage at certain seasons only) is that alcohol develops less heat. One kilo of alcohol produces 5,500 calories, or heat units; one kilo of petroleum, 10,000. The other advantage is that an alcohol lamp develops less carbonic-acid gas. By the combustion of 100 grams of alcohol, 163 grams of carbonic-acid gas are formed; 100 grams of petroleum in

combustion develops 312 grams of carbonic-acid gas. The petroleum lamp poisons the atmosphere very much more quickly than the alcohol lamp.

PROPERTIES OF RADIUM.

In a summary of our knowledge of the mysterious metal radium up to the present date, made in a lecture by Prof. E. Curie (the discoverer of this metal) before the Royal Institution of London, we are told: "The salts of radium are spontaneously luminous. . . . Their luminosity diminishes with time, without, however, disappearing completely, and, at the same time, the salts originally without color assume the tones gray, yellow, and violet. . . . It would seem, also, that radium is an unstable chemical element, and that helium is one of the products of its disintegration."

DRINK IN FRANCE.

Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the famous chief of the Statistical Bureau of Paris, has written a volume entitled "Alcoholism and the Way to Fight It," as demonstrated by experience, which Victor Lecoqffre has just issued as one of the twelve volumes in his "Library of Social Economy." Dr. Bertillon has had exceptional opportunities for studying the question of alcoholism, and treats the subject in a thoroughly scientific manner. Drink, he declares, is likely to prove the ruin of the French race, unless something is done to successfully combat the habit. He does not believe in the efficacy of government monopoly.

IS SALT INJURIOUS TO THE STOMACH?

Further discussion of the benefit or injury of salt in food appears in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), being a report of the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Biological Society of France. One of the members, M. Linossier, has come to the conclusion that while salt in moderation is good for the stomach and often absolutely necessary, it ought to be taken, apart from meals, in much the same way as a medicine. He bases his judgment on the way artificial digestion proceeds in the presence of marine salt.

SANITARY BENEFIT OF ELECTRICITY.

A full report of the Eleventh International Congress of Hygiene, which met in Brussels last September, is published in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), in which some interesting information is given concerning the benefit from the use of electricity as a motive power and for lighting in the Belgian capital. According to a paper read at the congress, the introduction of electricity has had great hygienic influence upon the general health, but particularly upon the health of the workmen employed upon the public works, and very especially in the markets of the city. The replacing of the horse-car line by an electric system has been of incalculable benefit to the city.

A HOUSE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

In *Cassell's Magazine* (London) there is given a description of an interesting experiment in house-building. This experiment is based upon the necessity of the sun to the human constitution, and is calculated to be of extreme value to those threatened with consumption.

"In the south of France may be seen an interesting little structure which has earned the title of the 'Villa Tournesol,' from the fact that the dwelling is always

turned toward the sun. It was erected by a well-known French architect, M. Eugène Petit, at the advice of Dr. Pellegrin, who contends that houses on this plan are ideal residences for those with weak chests or affected lungs. The house is square in shape, and the weight is carefully distributed. It is built upon a steel turntable, which can be revolved by a slight effort. The dwelling shown in our photographs is built of stone, brick, and iron, and is in every sense a well-finished building. Running through the center of the structure to the foundation is an upright rod, with a crossbar forming two handles like the bars of a capstan. By means of this arrangement, two men can turn the table and the house at the same time. There are holes in the platform for the passage of water and sewer pipes, electric wires, etc. Another interesting fact is the entire absence of windows at the sides or back of the house, so that there can be no draughts. All the windows are set back, so that the occupant can sit outside, in the open air and sunshine, without feeling any draughts. 'A house of this description,' says Dr. Pellegrin, 'situated in a healthy, sunny climate, is the best possible way of curing consumption and similar diseases.'

RADIUM IN THE BIBLE.

The *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) thinks "the English are sometimes very amusing," because of the following, which it reports as a fact:

In a book published in 1834 (Pinnock's "Guide to Knowledge"), we read: "Moses said that light was created the first day; that the sun and the moon were created only on the third day. Since we had another light than that of the celestial bodies, we must conclude that the light of the first day was of a different character from that of the sun. During the early formative period of our planets, it must have possessed a light in itself, which is the same case with the comets during the analogous phase of their formation." A correspondent of the *Saturday Review* (London) concludes, from this: "With our actual knowledge of the properties of the atomic mass of radium and other elements radiating from the sun, I venture to think that this [the statement in the book aforesaid] is another link in the chain of proofs which establishes the agreement of the first chapter of Genesis with the results of scientific research."

POLAR EXPLORATIONS FROM 1900 TO 1903.

In the *Revue Universelle* there is a brief review of Polar explorations from 1900 to 1903. Special credit is given Peary for the important work he has done in extending our geographical knowledge of Greenland, although he has not reached as northerly points as some others. A most interesting archeological exploration of the east coast of Greenland has been made by the Danish captain, Brunn. This work was preceded by a most thorough geographical survey of the east coast by Lieutenant Amdrup, so that now that region is charted with great exactness. During these years, too, from 1900 to 1903, the sea between Greenland and Scandinavia has been explored by several expeditions, beginning with that of Nansen in 1900. Among other geographical facts, Dr. Norris, in his explorations in the yacht *Walwin* of the canal between the Shetlands and the Farøes, confirmed the discovery by Wyville Thompson of a crest separating these archipelagoes, and showed that it extended to Iceland. It thus marks the southern limit of Scandinavia and the southern limit of the arctic fauna.

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Scribner's Magazine.—New York. April.

The Architecture of the St. Louis Fair. Montgomery Schuyler.
Play-Going in London. John Corbin.
Mrs. George Bancroft's Letters from England in 1846-49.
The War of 1812. Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N.
Mother Goose Annotated for Schools: An Experiment in Modern Pedagogics. Clara Austin Winslow.

World's Work.—New York. April.

The Genius of Russia. Gen. Francis V. Greene.
Takahira the Man. Isaac F. Marcossion.
The Rise of Modern Japan.
The Cost of War to Russia and Japan. Frank A. Vanderlip.
Our Trade in the War Zone. O. P. Austin.
Rear-Admiral Uriu as an Annapolis Cadet. Charles W. Stewart.
Japan's Naval Training. A Japanese Naval Officer.
The Victory of Our Eastern Diplomacy.
The Danger of War to Europe. Frederick James Gregg.
The Rebound on Russia. Gilson Willets.

II.—ARTICLES IN ENGLISH PERIODICALS FOR MARCH.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. March.

Viscount Gough. G. W. Forrest.
The Fytchley Country.
Scolopaxians: Habits and Habitat. Scolopax.
Whitaker Wright Finance.
Musings Without Method. Continued.
The Opening of the War. With Map. Active List.
The Political Outlook.

Contemporary Review.—London. March.

Japan and Russia. Dr. E. J. Dillon.
Have You No Opinion of Your Own? Augustine Birrell.
British Rule in the Transvaal. British Colonist.
Recollections of Renan. Mrs. Emily Crawford.
War Office Reform. Scrutator.
Carlyle and the Present Tense. Vernon Lee.
The Flowing Tide in Politics. Joseph Ackland.
The Future of the Latin Nations. Dr. Emil Reich.
Alcoholic Beverages and Longevity. T. P. Whittaker.
The Greek Conception of Animals. Countess Martinengo Cesaresco.
Free Will and Determinism. Sir Oliver Lodge.
Buddhism in China. W. Gilbert Walshe.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. March.

A Modern New Zealand. Lady Broome.
The Case of Allan Breck. Andrew Lang.
Herbert Spencer. Hector Macpherson.
A Day of My Life in the County Court. Judge Parry.
The Structure of a Coral Reef. Prof. T. G. Bonney.
French Housekeeping. Miss Betham-Edwards.
Ibn Batuta: A Hungry Heart. Hugh Clifford.
The Wreck of the Wager. W. J. Fletcher.

Empire Review.—London. March.

The Political and Commercial Situation in Manchuria. H. Fulford Bush.
The Chinaman in Australia. Murray Eyre.
Cancer Research in Australia. Dr. G. Cooke Adams.
The British Silk Industry. Frank Warner.
Artificial Manures and Their Uses in Germany. J. L. Bashford.
Science and Invention. Engineer.
Life in New Zealand: A Day at Baku. R. E. Baughan.

Fortnightly Review.—London. March.

The Czar: A Character Sketch.
The Slav and His Future. Dr. Emil Reich.

The Growing Distaste for the Higher Kinds of Poetry. Alfred Austin.
 The Collected Poems of Christina Rossetti. Ford Madox Hueffer.
 The Neglected Estate of Wei-Hai-Wei. Tai Foo.
 The War and the Powers. Calchas.
 The War in the Far East. Alfred Stead.
 Mr. Chamberlain's Future. A Student of Public Affairs.
 The Fiscal Question: A Bird's-eye View. Sir Charles Follett.
 Entertaining. Mrs. John Lane.
 Greek and the Public Schools. Cloudesley Brereton.
 The New War Office. Major Arthur Griffiths.
 New Light on the Irish Problem. Filson Young.
 How They Teach Acting at the Paris Conservatoire. L. J.

Monthly Review.—London. March.

Thomas Hardy's "The Dynasts."
 The Reorganization of the War Office. Julian Corbett.
 The Favored Foreigner: A Comparison in Burdens. H. J. Tennant.
 Bushido: The Japanese Ethical Code. A. Stead.
 The Japanese Warrior: Old Style. W. P. Reeves.
 Canon Ainger. Edith Sichel.
 Italian Policy and the Vatican. Concluded. Commendatore F. Santini.
 The Prussian Co-operation at Waterloo. J. Holland Rose.
 Pescocostanzo and Its Lacemakers. Illustrated. Marchesa De Viti De Marco.

National Review.—London. April.

The Russian Collapse in the Far East. Ignotus.
 The Political Situation in Austria and Hungary. Francis Kossuth.
 The American Revolution. Prof. J. K. Laughton.
 Is Fiction Deteriorating? Miss Jane H. Findlater.
 Early Recollections of Mr. Lecky. A College Friend.

III.—A FEW LEADING CONTINENTAL REVIEWS FOR MARCH.

FRENCH.

Revue Des Deux Mondes.—Paris. March 1.

The Route from St. Helena.—The Last Days of Napoleon in France. Henri Houssaye.
 A Conqueror. (III.) Edouard Rod.
 The Criticism of Art and Its Actual Conditions. Émile Michel.
 The Evolution of Military Tactics. Conclusion.
 Great Britain and the Supremacy of the Sea. A. Moireau.

La Revue.—Paris. March 1.

Confidences of Successful Men. (A Study of Ordinary Children and Prodigies.)
 Deforestation and Decadence. Dr. F. Regnault.
 A Port Royal of the New World (Elbert Hubbard's "Roycroft"). M. C. Duby.
 The Family and Love in the Scandinavian Novel. Mme. R. Rémusat.
 New Treatment for Cancer. Dr. A. de Neuville.

GERMAN.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. March.

Herbert Spencer. Ferdinand Tönnies.
 The Living Statesmen of England. Felix Salomon.
 Mirabeau and Lavater. Alfred Stern.
 German Southwest Africa.
 The Christian Church in Turkey.
 Lord Roberts of Kandahar. M. von Brandt.

Deutsche Revue.—Berlin. March.

A View of the Field of War in the Far East. Vice-Admiral D. Valois.
 The Origin of the Trouble with the Hereros. A. von Schleinitz.
 A Sketch of My Service in the Austrian Navy. Vice-Admiral D. Paschen.
 Memoirs of Giuseppe Zanardelli.
 The Naval Situation in the Far East. Sir C. C. P. Fitz Gerald.
 Germany's Colony of Kiaochow. Dr. Schrameier.
 The Interests of Austria-Hungary and Russia in the Maintenance of the Status Quo in the Balkans. Count Rudolph Waldburg-Zeil.

SPANISH.

España Moderna.—Madrid. March 1.

Some Illusions as to the Social Problem. Edmundo González-Blanco.

Representative Government and War. Col. Lonsdale Hale, R.E.
 Australia and Preferential Trade. Hon. B. R. Wise.

Nineteenth Century and After.—London. March.

The Unity of the Empire. Lord Thring.
 Russia, Japan, and Ourselves. C. A. W. Pownall.
 Russia's Financial Position. O. Eltzbacher.
 The Proposed Educational Concordat. Rev. John Hughes.
 Sir George Colley in South Africa: Mr. Morley's Chapter on Majuba. Mrs. Beaumont (Lady Pomeroy-Colley).
 The Franciscan Legends in Italian Art. Emma Gurney Salter.
 The Snake-Dancers of Mishongnovi. R. B. Townshend.
 India and Tariff Reform. Sir Edward Sassoon.
 The Recognition of the Drama by the State. Henry Arthur Jones.
 What Is a University? Walter Frewen Lord.
 The Flight of the Earls. Philip Wilson.
 The War Office Revolution and Its Limits. Sidney Low.
 Some Duties of Neutrals. Sir John Macdonell.

Westminster Review.—London. March.

Kant as a Democratic Politician. Karl Blind.
 The Left Wing—Past and Future. A Radical of '85.
 Protection and Free Trade: A Dishonest Policy. M. D. O'Brien.
 The Burden of Empire. J. G. Godard.
 A Spanish Romeo and Juliet. Continued. Hubert Reade.
 Rent: Its Use and Abuse. Evelyn Ansell.
 Byzantine Greece. Continued. W. Miller.
 The Science and Art Department at South Kensington. Hugh Blaker.
 Miss Susan B. Anthony; the Grand Old Woman of To-Day. Ignota.
 Agrarian Panmixia. W. R. MacDermott.
 Freedom and Protection Principles. J. Lyonel Taylor.

The Regulation of the Press in Spain. Juan Pérez de Guzmán.
 Recollections of José Echegaray.
 Intellectuality and Spirituality. Miguel de Unámuño.
 A Study of Typhoid Fever. Antón Tchekov.

Revista Contemporánea.—Madrid. February 15.

The Anarchist Superstition. Edmundo González-Blanco.
 Liberty: A Philosophical Study. Enrique Pacheco de Leyva.
 A Mission to Rome in Ancient Times. Juan Ortega Rubio.
 Russian Literature. Antonio Morillo.
 The Teaching of Geography. R. Alvarez Sereix and Leopoldo Pedreira Talbo.
 Criminality. Manuel Gil Maestre.

ITALIAN.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome. March 1.

Impressions of Macedonia. (I.) Francesco Giucciardini.
 Italy and the Papacy. Giacomo Barzelotti.
 Our National Liberty. Ernesto Monachi.
 The War of Finance. Argentarius.
 Italy and Austria in the Balkans.

Ressegna Nazionale.—Firenze. March 1.

Francesco Crispi. Ugo Pesci.
 Studies of Albania. Paolo Gazza.
 Religious Popular Music in Italy. A. Ghignoni.

BELGIAN.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. March 1.

The Movement for Labor Organization in Germany. V. Brants.
 The Situation of Catholicism in Norway. P. Halfants.
 An Introduction to a Study of the Eighteenth Century. Joseph Ageorges.
 Korea. Gollier Ruelle.

SWISS.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. March.

The Radioactivity of Matter. Alph. Bernoud.
 Art and Matter According to Anatole French. (II.) Paul Stopfer.
 A Prehistoric Art. Valentine Claudius Jacquet.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS ABOUT THE FAR EAST.

IF any book was ever timely in every sense of the word, Angus Hamilton's "Korea" (Scribners) certainly can be called so. A full, well-put description of the land and the people, illustrated from photographs and supplemented by a map and various statistical tables, this is a very interesting and useful volume. Mr. Hamilton knows his Korea thoroughly, and understands how to tell what he knows. He can talk in economics and politics as well as in terms of social and commercial life. In his introduction, he graphically outlines the stakes for which Japan and Russia are playing in the Hermit Kingdom,—“the helpless, hopeless sport of Japanese caprice or Russian lust.” Korea's army is worthless, and her navy “is composed of twenty-three admirals and one iron-built coal lighter, until quite lately the property of a Japanese steamship company.”

“Japan is neither a purgatory, as some would have it, nor a paradise, as others maintain, but a land full of individuals in an interesting stage of social evolution.” In the spirit of this statement, Mr. Sidney L. Gulick has written a valuable book, “The Evolution of the Japanese” (Revell). Long residence in Japan has given Mr. Gulick unusual facilities for study of the people and the conditions under which they have developed. He considers not so much the material progress of the “Yankees of the East” as the individual and national character,—its honesty, patriotism, originality, courage, ambition, fickleness, and ideals. A Japanese critic, writing in the *Kobé Chronicle*, compliments Mr. Gulick on his success in depicting the national character. The author is a missionary of the American Board in Japan, and his judgments, while broad and philosophic in tone, reveal the ethical insight which makes them so much the more valuable in portraying the temperament and ideals of a people. Although in time Japan, he says, may completely individualize her social order, it will never be identical with that of the West. It will always bear the marks of her Oriental social heredity. But she will no doubt become and remain the most Occidental of truly Oriental peoples.

The emergence of the United States as a colonial power seems to have stimulated the study of colonial institutions. During the last three or four years, several important treatises on colonial policy and administration have been written by American students. The most recent of these is the study of “The Dutch in Java,” by Prof. Clive Day, of Yale University (Macmillan). Professor Day has gone back as far as existing records could take him into the history of Dutch administration in the far East. Any study of Java involves, of course, some investigation into the policy followed by the English during their occupation of the island. But the chief value of the book lies in its account of the native organization, which, after all, is the most important factor in the history of Java. The extent to which Java is to-day governed by the Japanese themselves is usually underestimated by English and American students. The facts as brought out by

Professor Day are extremely interesting in their bearing on the question of colonial administration in general, and particularly on our own national problems in the Philippines. The history of the rise, prosperity, and decline of the Dutch East India Company, as revealed in this study of Dutch relations in Java, is most instructive.

“In Famine Land” is the title of a book made up of observations and experiences in India during the great drought of 1899-1900, by the Rev. J. E. Scott (Harpers). Dr. Scott served as the chairman of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Relief Committee during the famine, and as a member of several other committees of the same kind, and was jointly responsible for the distribution of hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed to the relief funds by Americans. Aside from the interest that will naturally be taken by all such contributors in learning of the disposition made of their contributions, there is a large amount of information in this volume that cannot fail to prove of great assistance in the event of future Indian famines. It gives a clear idea of the methods employed by these various relief committees, and shows how practical and rational are the various instrumentalities that experience has developed in dealing with this complex problem.

BIOGRAPHY AND RECOLLECTIONS.

Mr. Francis E. Leupp's volume, “The Man Roosevelt” (Appletons), is in no sense a campaign biography. Indeed, its author expressly denies that it is a biography at all. He calls it a “portrait sketch,” and the term is well chosen. Mr. Leupp, as the Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, has been so long at the heart of things, political and governmental, at Washington that it is doubtless quite impossible, as it certainly would be undesirable, for him to attempt to separate the President's personality from its present environment. He therefore attempts merely to picture the man as he is, surrounded by counselors in and out of the cabinet, and contending oftentimes with malignant influences “underground,” as the saying is, in his own party. It is characteristically a correspondent's portrayal of the influences that are grouped about the national administration. So much of the book is taken up by this kind of portraiture that if it had ever been intended as a biography the critics would pronounce it ill-proportioned. Regarded, not as a biography, but as a “portrait sketch,” it is admirable. Many of the chapters fairly throb with action, and the book as a whole is a *résumé* of what has been going on in Washington in the past few years. The writer dodges none of the crucial questions in national politics. His attitude toward Mr. Roosevelt is by no means that of indiscriminate praise, but he criticises freely wherever criticism seems to him justifiable. In short, his whole aim has been to tell what he knows from personal observation of Mr. Roosevelt's varied activities and interests; and the personal friendship of many years has put him in a way to know a great deal.

A MODERN CLERICAL CAREER.

"A Preacher's Story of His Work," by Dr. W. S. Rainsford (Outlook Company), is unique among recent attempts at autobiography; for this book relates, not only the story of the man's life, interesting as that is



REV. W. S. RAINSFORD, D.D.

from many points of view, but the story of what amounts to a real revolution in church methods in the peculiar conditions of New York's great East Side. It is a record of the transformation of what twenty years ago was regarded as a dying church into one of the most active and aggressive city parishes in the whole world. The rector of St. George's is nothing if not outspoken. There are passages in his book

which may at times disturb the smug complacency of the average self-satisfied churchman, but the author's earnestness and genuineness are so apparent that more readers are likely to be won than repelled by his frank utterances. All who have watched the marvelous growth of St. George's work on the East Side will be interested in the story from the lips of the man whose life, as the publishers of the work say in the prefatory note, lay back of the achievement.

TWO COLONIAL FATHERS.

Mr. Augustus C. Buell has written an interesting book on "William Penn as the Founder of Two Commonwealths" (Appletons). The life of William Penn has been reviewed from various standpoints, often from that of religious sectarianism. It is Mr. Buell's purpose in the present volume to emphasize the secular and the temporal side rather than the religious. The latter half of the volume is, in fact, a history of the beginnings of Pennsylvania rather than a biography of Penn.

"James Oglethorpe, the Founder of Georgia," is the subject of a sketch in Appletons' "Historic Lives Series" by Harriet C. Cooper. That ancient colonial worthy is less known, it is said, in Georgia than he should be, since it is the opinion of this author that Washington is no better entitled to be called "the Father of his Country" than Oglethorpe is to the same distinction with reference to the State which he founded. It is true of this volume, as of Mr. Buell's life of William Penn, that its chapters really make up, in great part, the history of the commonwealth, so intimately interwoven was Oglethorpe's career with that of his pet colony.

AN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZER.

Few more active Americans have lived in recent times than the late Dr. William Pepper, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who died in 1898, at the age of fifty-five. The authorized biography of this noted educational worker has been written by Dr. Francis Newton Thorpe (Lippincott). By the time Dr. Pepper had reached the age of fifty years, he had been recognized as the founder of three institutions in the city of Philadelphia,—the University Hospital, the Commercial Museum, and the Philadelphia Free Library. He had

also practically reorganized the University of Pennsylvania, and had brought about the improvement of the city's water-supply, besides doing much to further the interests of public education in the city. In carrying out this plan, Dr. Pepper had raised more than \$10,000,000, adding a personal gift of nearly \$500,000, which he had earned in the practice of his profession. As Dr. Thorpe remarks, it may be doubted whether any other American has run a like career.

THE ARTIST WHISTLER.

Arthur Jerome Eddy's "Recollections and Impressions of James McNeill Whistler" (Lippincott) is a handsome volume, graced with reproductions of a number of



THE LATE DR. WILLIAM PEPPER.

the famous artist's most famous paintings. The work is based on a series of lectures on Whistler and his art delivered by Mr. Eddy during the past ten years. His aim has been to convince the world that Whistler was "a profoundly serious, earnest, loving, and lovable man." In the artist's own words, in "Ten O'Clock" may be found a character sketch of himself. "This man, who took no joy in the ways of his brethren,—who cared not for conquest, and fretted in the field,—this designer of quaint patterns, this deviser of the beautiful, who perceived in nature about him curious curvings, as faces are seen in the fire; this dreamer apart, was the first artist."

FROM WAR CORRESPONDENT TO RAILROAD MAGNATE.

The two volumes containing the "Memoirs of Henry Villard, Journalist and Financier, 1835-1900" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) are worthy of more than the passing

notice that we are able to give them. Mr. Villard's life-story was full of dramatic interest. Landing at New York in 1853, a raw German youth, unable to speak a word of English, within a few years he made himself a leader in the exacting calling of the American journalist, and when the Civil War came on none of the correspondents at the front made a more honorable record. It was in the seventies and early eighties that



THE LATE HENRY VILLARD.

Mr. Villard became a successful railroad financier, at last gaining control of the Northern Pacific, only to lose it, with practically all that he possessed, after two years. How his fortune was won again is another of the modern romances of Wall Street. Even in America, such a career is far from ordinary. Apart from the

personal element, the memoirs have a distinct value as a contribution to the history of the Civil War. In the later years of his life, Mr. Villard made an exhaustive study of the military operations which he witnessed as a correspondent. With the aid of the official records of both armies, he was able to construct an extremely interesting and illuminating account of the various movements and battles of which he had personal knowledge.

BIOGRAPHIES OF NAPOLEON.

Despite the mass of book and magazine literature about the great French emperor, it was decidedly worth while making a scholarly retranslation of one of the old standbys, August Fournier's biography. For years, this was the standard life of Napoleon. It presents a really philosophical view of him, considering him, not primarily as the ruthless conqueror or the despot, but as, "at the same time, the product and the consummation of the Revolution." "Napoleon the First" (Holt) has been translated by Margaret B. Corwin and Arthur D. Bissell, and edited by Edward Gaylord Bourne, professor of history at Yale University.

Prof. R. M. Johnston's "Biography of Napoleon" (Barnes) will be useful chiefly as a brief, lucid account of the changes wrought in Europe by the first Emperor of the French, and as a guide to the best books of Napoleona.

NEW VOLUMES OF HISTORY AND POLITICS.

There is much of instruction and suggestion for the citizen of to-day in George B. McClellan's "Oligarchy of Venice" (Houghton), the publication of which has been almost simultaneous with its author's inauguration

as mayor of New York. This essay on the rise and fall of the famous government by cabal which made and unmade the republic of traders on the sea islands points a moral for political machines singularly apropos of the notorious organization which supported his candidacy. "Imperialism," "class government," and the misused power of a great political machine were the cause of Venice's downfall. Mr.

McClellan traces the growth of the aristocracy of wealth, and its enormous influence in the commercial republic, an influence which was at last the prime cause of the nation's ruin. The similarity in essence between the contests of the famous Doges and the political struggles in the America of to-day is at times very striking.

The latest volume of the "Cambridge Modern History" (Macmillan) is "The Reformation," Volume II. This whole series, it will be remembered, begins with the discovery of America and brings history down to the present day. Two volumes of the total twelve have already appeared,—Volume I., on the Renaissance, and Volume III., on the United States. The whole subject of this volume is treated in nineteen chapters, each written

by a different scholar. The facts of the Reformation are considered in Rome, Austria, France, Germany, England, Switzerland, Spain, Scandinavia, and Poland, and the strong chapters are on Luther, Calvin, Henry the Eighth, and "tendencies of European thought in the age of the Reformation." The main issue of the Reformation, as formulated by Mr. A. F. Polard (of the University College, London), may be given in this paragraph:

"The origin of the whole movement was a natural attempt on the part of man, with the progress of enlightenment, to emancipate himself from the clerical tutelage under which he had labored for centuries, and to remedy the abuses which were an inevitable outcome of the exclusive privileges and authority of the Church. This was, roughly speaking, the main issue of the Reformation; it was practically universal, while the dogmatic questions were subsidiary, and took different forms in different localities."

The last work of the late Sir Leslie Stephen is a volume of Oxford lectures on "English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century" (Putnam's). The eighteenth century in English history was a period with which Sir Leslie Stephen was especially familiar, as has been well shown in other works, notably the two volumes entitled "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century."

The history of "The French Revolution" has been made up from three chapters in the late William E. H. Lecky's "History of England During the Eighteenth Century." Historical notes have been added by Professor Bourne, of the Western Reserve University (Appletons). It is believed that it will prove an advantage to have these chapters by Lecky brought out from their place in the larger work. They include Mr. Lecky's interpretation of the Revolution and his explanation of the bearings of events in France at that time upon world-history. Professor Bourne has himself added helpful bibliographical notes.

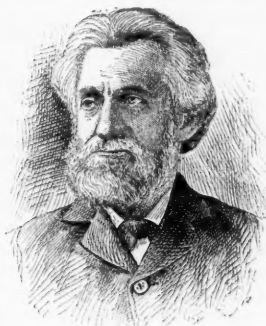
Daniel Williams Harmon's "Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America" (A. S. Barnes & Co.) is a fur-trader's story of explorations in the Canadian Northwest one hundred years ago. Mr. Harmon was a partner in the Northwest Company, and resided in different parts of that wild country for a period of some nineteen years. In addition to his journal entries, which began in 1800 and ended in 1816, there are included in the present volume accounts of the Indians living west and east of the Rocky Mountains, respectively. The first edition of Harmon's book was printed as long ago as the year 1820, and ever since that time the book has grown steadily in repute among students of Canadian history.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, believes that young people are naturally and largely interested in all matters relating to the management of public affairs, and that our parents and schools cannot too soon bring before the young "an understanding of the re-



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HON. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.



PROF. N. S. SHALER.

lation which the individual bears to the government which controls his conduct as a citizen." So he has prepared a study of the individual and the government under the title "The Citizen" (Barnes). The whole range of civics in its wider aspects is covered by Professor Shaler in his own stimulating style.

A very informing little book on the functions of government is "The Ship of State, by Those at the Helm" (Ginn). It consists of a series of articles full of information and interpretation on all the important departments of our national government by men who are, or have been, officially connected with the departments about which they write. Mr. Roosevelt (when he was Governor of New York) wrote on the Presidency; Senator Lodge writes on the life of a Senator, and the late Thomas B. Reed on the life of a Congressman; Judge Brewer writes on the Supreme Court, John D. Long on the navy, General Ludington on the army, William R. Day on diplomacy, and ex-Postmaster W. L. Wilson on the post-office. The book is illustrated.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL TREATISES.

A rather elaborate but not too ambitious work on "International Exchange" has been prepared by Anthony W. Margraff, manager of the foreign department of the National Bank of the Republic, of Chicago. It is a study and compendium of the whole subject of world-exchange, with special reference to the administration of foreign banking by American bankers. Even a cursory examination of this volume convinces us on two points,—first, the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the work; and, second, the number of things we have not known about foreign exchange, but which our new position in international affairs makes it necessary for us to grasp.

The first volume in the series of publications of the College of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago is entitled "Lectures on Commerce" (University of Chicago Press). The introductory lecture by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin is a discussion of higher commercial education. On each of the general topics,—railways, trade and industry, banking, and insurance,—there are five lectures by experts in these respective departments. Thus, Mr. A. W. Sullivan, of the Illinois Central Railroad, discusses railway management and operation; Vice-President Kenna, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway system, discusses railway consolidation; Mr. Franklin H. Head writes about the steel industry; Mr. John Lee Mahin on the commercial value of advertising, and ex-Comptroller Eckels on the methods of banking. It is a new thing to have these topics treated in university lectures by practical business men, and possibly it is significant of a new tendency in American university life.

The late Charles Waldo Haskins, of New York City, was profoundly interested in the question of business education in its higher aspects. Several of his addresses and writings on this and allied themes have been brought together in a volume entitled "Business Education and Accountancy" (Harpers), under the editorship of Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, of the University of Pennsylvania. The volume treats of such themes as the scope of banking education, the growing need for higher accountancy, the place of the science of accounts in collegiate commercial education, and the history of accountancy. These papers are preceded by a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Haskins.

A practical treatise in Appletons' "Business Series"

is devoted to "The Modern Bank." The author, Mr. Amos K. Fiske, is associate editor of the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, of New York City, and is qualified by intimate acquaintance with New York banking methods to write a treatise of exceptional value to bankers the world over. All the questions that naturally suggest themselves in connection with a description of any modern bank and its methods are discussed in a clear, non-technical style, the presentation being, in many instances, as interesting to the general public as to the bankers themselves. Several chapters on foreign banking systems are included.

LETTERS, ART, AND FICTION.

MORE TOLSTOYANA.

Of the making of books about Tolstoy, there seems to be no end. The latest contribution to the already voluminous literature on this great man is Dr. Edward Steiner's "Tolstoy the Man." Dr. Steiner, who is professor of applied Christianity in Iowa College, was recently sent abroad by the *Outlook*, and spent several months in Russia for the express purpose of obtaining material for this book. He stayed at Yasnaya Polyana, Tolstoy's residence, and had unusual facilities for seeing the philosopher-author-reformer in all his moods and tempers. Besides, he has been a close Tolstoy student for years. "There was a man sent from God whose name was"—Tolstoy, is Mr. Steiner's summing up. The great Russian, he believes, while a true Muscovite and the product of true Russian conditions, nevertheless has a message for the world,—to bring to it a philosophy of life which shall be in harmony with the teachings of Jesus. It is a sympathetic but just characterization of the philosopher which he gives,—as the writer can say from a personal knowledge of Tolstoy. This volume is illustrated with reproductions of paintings and sketches by the brilliant, strange young Russian artist, Pasternak, who is an enthusiastic admirer of Tolstoy. The collection of tales written by Tolstoy in his earlier years of authorship, which have been collected under the general title "Sevastopol," has been translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude and published in this country (Funk & Wagnalls). They are stories of the Crimean War,—of the memorable siege of Sevastopol. This was the first of Tolstoy's works to gain international recognition,—and no wonder. The whole atmosphere of war breathes through them with a realism and amplitude which is a combination of the best of Kipling and Stephen Crane,—and superior to both. The publishers are planning to bring out all of Tolstoy's works in a uniform American edition.

MUSIC, PICTURES, AND THE STAGE.

In his introduction to the translation of Maurice Kufner's volume, "Wagner's Parsifal" (Holt), H. E. Krehbiel, musical critic of the New York *Tribune*, declares "no musical or dramatic composition has ever engrossed the attention of the cultured world as the Swan Song of the great German poet-composer is now engrossing it. This study of the French critic Mr. Krehbiel calls "the best single help to the study of 'Parsifal.'" It contains not only the story of the *Bühnenweihfestspiel*, a musical analysis of the principal themes, and an account of the Baireuth production, but an examination of the legends and medieval poems which Wagner drew upon for his plot. The volume (which is translated by Louise M. Henemann) is illus-

trated with half-tone reproductions of stage pictures of the Metropolitan Opera House production. A rather well-told and interesting paraphrase of the legend of the Holy Grail, by Mary Hanford Ford, has been published (Alice B. Stockham) for its value as a moral lesson. H. R. Haweis, author of "My Musical Memories," "Music and Morals," and other works, has written a sympathetic analysis of the story and opera "Parsifal." This is issued (Funk & Wagnalls) with a portrait of the composer and scenes from the opera. And, by the way, the Ditson Company, following its usual custom, has brought out the libretto (English and German text) of "Parsifal," bound in paper.

A short but adequate history of "The Development of the Drama" (Scribners), by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, has just been published

in one volume. This is a valuable monograph in which the essential unity of the history of the drama is brought out and the permanence of the principles underlying the art of the stage made plain. The chapters were originally delivered as lectures before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the Brooklyn Institute, and Columbia University.



PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS.

Henry R. Poore believes that "although the student has been abundantly supplied with aids to descriptive art, there is little within his reach concerning pictorial composition." Several years ago, he prepared a book (which has just gone into its second edition) entitled "Pictorial Composition" (Baker, Taylor), a handbook for students and lovers of art and the critical judgment of pictures. Reproductions of famous paintings serve to illustrate his observations, which are helpful and seem to be adequate. The principles and aesthetics of composition have seldom been so clearly and interestingly presented.

Four new issues of the "Musician's Library" have been issued by the Oliver Ditson Company, which may be obtained bound either in paper or in cloth. There are two devoted to Franz Liszt,—twenty original piano compositions and twenty piano transcriptions. These are edited by August Spanuth. The original compositions are the more or less well-known ones of Liszt. The transcriptions contain all the adaptations of compositions by Alabieff, Chopin, Gounod, Franz, Paganini, Rossini, Schubert, Schumann, Verdi, and Wagner. The other two volumes are songs by Johannes Brahms and Robert Franz, the former edited by James Huneker, and the latter by William Foster Apthorp. These contain songs in both English and German. In the Brahms book, there are eighty compositions of this "first composer, since Beethoven, to sound the note of the sublime influence of the orchestra." Each volume of the four contains an excellent portrait of the composer, a sketch of his musical career, an interpretation of his music, and a bibliography of works about him, in both English and German. The Franz collection has, in addition, the facsimile of a manuscript of "Auf

dem Meere." This facsimile shows Franz's "habitual method of composing, which, like Beethoven's, consisted mainly of a snowball-like accumulation of corrections on an original sketch."

NEW NOVELS AND A NEW EDITION.

Sunshiny brightness and the daintiness of a box of bonbons are the qualities which Henry Harland's latest novel possesses in an unusual degree. "My Friend Prospero" (McClure) is charming. In the Apennines, a clever young Englishman, "Prospero" (although his real name is John), meets a bright, witty young woman. They fence with intellectual swords, in a sparkling friendship, which sends off so much keen and rippling dialogue that the reader feels they richly deserve the happiness which comes to them when "he dropped on one knee before her and the delicate white hand was surrendered."

Cyrus Townsend Brady has written a novel in which "the beautiful Southern girl does not espouse the brave Union soldier, or the beautiful Northern girl the brave Southern soldier. They were all Southerners, all true to the South, and they all stayed so, except Admiral Vernon (the heroine's father), and he does not count." The novel "A Little Traitor to the South" (Macmillan) is a good love-story, handsomely printed.



CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The elegant Dent edition of the prose works of Thackeray has been imported by the Macmillans. This edition, which has been illustrated copiously by Charles E. Brock, is edited by Walter Jerrold. In binding, paper, and typography, this is certainly one of the most satisfactory editions of Thackeray yet issued. It contains just enough of the biographical and explanatory notes to be helpful without seeming overloaded.

A BOOK OF TENDER ESSAYS.

A year or more ago, there appeared in *Harper's Magazine* a number of tender, delicate little pastels of family and home life under such titles as "Father," "Mother," "Little Sister," etc. The author, Roy Rolfe Gilson, afterward collected them in a book entitled "In the Morning Glow." Some of them have just been republished under the title "Mother and Father" (Harpers) in a handsome holiday volume illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens.

NATURE BOOKS.

Dr. John P. Munson's lectures on methods of science-teaching have been published in book form under the title "Education through Nature Study,—Foundations and Method" (Kellogg). Dr. Munson is at the head of the Washington State Normal School, at Ellensburg, and has been remarkably successful as a teacher. This volume is number XXI. in Kellogg's "Teacher's Library."

A complete but not voluminous "History of Geology and Paleontology," to the end of the nineteenth century,

was finished in 1899 by Dr. Karl Alfred von Zittel, professor of geology and paleontology in the University of Munich and president of the Bavarian Royal Academy of Sciences. This has been translated by Dr. Maria M. Ogilvie-Gordon, and published by Walter Scott, in London. The Scribners are the American importers. Dr. von Zittel's work is scholarly and satisfactory. The volume is illustrated with portraits of famous geologists and paleontologists of all ages and countries.

A study of the birds common to the Eastern and middle States, couched in Olive Thorne Miller's best "nature language," is "With the Birds in Maine" (Houghton). Miss Miller knows her birds and her Maine, and her thoughts are always charmingly presented.

Mabel Nelson Thurston's "On the Road to Arcady" (Revell) is a romance of love and nature, charmingly illustrated by Samuel M. Palmer. The spring of nature and of the human heart are her themes—and they are daintily, sympathetically handled.

In her book "Lord Dolphin" (Dana Estes), Mrs. Harriet A. Cheever makes a veteran old dolphin tell the story of his own life so realistically, and with such entertaining side-remarks about the fish, the divers, the pearls, and the sponges at the bottom of the sea that every child ought to be fascinated by the pretty little volume.

Dr. John B. Watson, assistant in experimental psychology at the University of Chicago, has been experimenting on rats, and his conclusions as to the psychical development of the white species "as correlated with the growth of its nervous system" are given in a book entitled "Animal Education," just issued by the University of Chicago Press. This is a pioneer work, and may result in considerable scientific benefit.

A collection of dog stories and doggerel, "calculated to instill kindness into the heart without arousing the usual indignant protest against the story with a moral attached," is "Dogs of All Nations," in prose and rhyme (Ogilvie), by Conrad J. Miller. It is well illustrated.

"Not to be witty or wise, but simply to keep the records,"—this was the purpose of Bradford Torrey in compiling his "Clerk of the Woods" (Houghton, Mifflin). The book consists of thirty or more sketches, "the records of the woods and fields in New England for a year."

Could there be a better Scotch name than Alexander Wallace or a more patriotic Scotch duty than a tribute to the heather? It was well worth doing, this collection of "Heather in Lore, Lyric, and Lay," which Mr. Wallace, who is editor of the *Florists' Exchange*, has just brought out in a pretty little illustrated volume. He lays the whole matter before us,—a detailed history of the plant, from a botanical and horticultural point of view, as well as its economic uses, its folk-lore, traditions, poetry, legends, etc.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

The new edition of the Standard Dictionary (Funk & Wagnalls Company) is notable for the expansion of the appendix, to include many new terms and meanings, some of which have been brought into the language since the Spanish-American War and the resultant acquisition and occupation of new territories by the United States; for the added illustrations; for new entries in the list of proper names; and for the rewritten cyclopedia section, as well as for the careful revision of

the text throughout. It would be superfluous to add anything to the commendations of the Standard that have come in liberal measure from those best qualified to judge of such a work. This new revision makes its claims to popular favor still more secure.

Volumes II. and IV. of the Garnett and Gosse illustrated history of English literature have been brought

out by the Macmillans. The first and third volumes of this work were noticed in this REVIEW for October, 1903. These later volumes complete the work, bringing the period considered down to the death of Queen Victoria. For wealth of illustration alone, this monumental undertaking is to be unreservedly praised. But it is also a seemingly inexhaustible mine of information, and typographically there is very little left to be desired.



RICHARD GARNETT.

A very useful work, the old "Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature," has been brought out in a new edition (Lippincott), edited by David Patrick, LL.D. This is "a history, critical and biographical, of authors in the English tongue from the earliest times to the present day, with specimens of their writings." Cyclopedias and dictionaries of literature need no justification, and certainly the old standbys have proved their right to survive. The original cyclopedia, as issued six years ago, was compiled by Dr.



EDMUND GOSSE.

Chambers in a two-volume form. The present edition consists of three volumes, and contains, besides the regular cyclopedic articles, signed contributions from a number of well-known literary writers, such as Dr. Stopford Brooke, Austin Dobson, Edmund Gosse, Andrew Lang, Sidney Lee, George Saintsbury, and others. It is well illustrated. In his preface, Dr. Patrick says the aim has been to give "an illustrated conspectus, a finger-post to the best books. . . . The very shortness and fewness of the excerpts . . . are meant to whet the appetite,—to be stepping-stones to the veritable books." He has included all the English-speaking world in his range, classing the United States as part of greater Britain.

"Who's Who" (for Great Britain) has come to be almost as necessary as the dictionary to a well-ordered life. The fifty-sixth issue of this invaluable manual has just been issued by Adam & Charles Black, of London. "Who's Who" for 1904 brings the biographies down to September 15, 1903. It is handled by the Macmillans in this country.